

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 818.—Vol. XXI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851.

[PRICE 6D.]

TO IRONMASTERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on the 29th of April, at the CLEE HILL IRON-WORKS, near LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE, a very excellent **BLOWING-ENGINE**, on the condensing principle; steam cylinder, 25 in. diameter; blowing cylinder, 48 in. diameter; stroke, 5 ft.; with all the necessary parts complete, with boiler, steam-pipes, &c.

A **REGULATING CYLINDER** and **FLY**, piston 7½ in. diameter, air valves, pipes, &c., connected therewith, and round the furnace.

A **FORGE** and **MILL-ENGINE**, also on the condensing principle; cylinder 25 inches diameter; stroke, 5 feet—all parts complete, with a new boiler, 24 ft. long, 6 ft. diam.

A **SET OF EXTRA PUMPS**; also a **BLOWING APPARATUS**, for refineries and cupola.

TWO small **HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES**, one single acting, cylinder 11½-inch diam. one double acting, cylinder 12 inches diameter.

Sundry **AIR** and **WATER PIPES**, from 1½ to 10 inches diameter.

TWO **FORGE HAMMERS**, ONE **TILT HAMMER**.

A set of puddle bar rolls, a train of merchant bar rolls, with guide rolls for horse nail and wire iron, with housings, &c., all complete, as lately at work.

A large assortment of blacksmith's and foundry tools, tram and core plates, grinding boxes, with sundry cast and wrought-iron, 18 coke ovens, sundry puddling and other furnaces on the premises, all the cast and wrought-iron fittings in and about the above, some wrought-iron edge rails for collieries.

The whole in lots as per catalogue, which may be had, after the 21st inst., at the Old Banks, Shrewsbury or Ludlow; Mr. Davis, the auctioneer, Ludlow; Mr. Bridger, stationer, Wolverhampton; or Mr. Thomson, St. John-square, Wolverhampton.

SALE OF EXCELLENT MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

MR. GUMMOE is instructed to **SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 1st day of May next**, all the excellent **MATERIALS OF HALLOON MINE**, in the parish of St. COLUMB, and close to the Indian Queens, consisting of—

A 32-inch **STEAM-ENGINE**, 8-foot stroke, with a new 10-ton boiler, &c., complete (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given in next week's Journal).

Capitan and shears; horse-whim, complete.

16 fathoms of 11-inch pumps, with 10-inch working.

14 fathoms of 9-inch ditto, with 7½-inch ditto.

10 fathoms of 8-inch ditto, with 7-inch ditto.

New 10-inch working and doorkpiece.

300 fathoms of 1½-inch flat rods, pulleys and frames, complete.

100 fathoms of chain; 100 fathoms of 6-inch ladders; 70 fathoms of ladders.

Cisterns and beams, 1 piece of 1 in. mainrod, strapping plates and pins, shears, double crab winch, water-wheel, centre piece, screw stock, smith's bellows, anvils, vice, smith's and miners' tools, strapping and rod-plates, yokes, staples and glands, pump rings, bucket rods and prongs, bob-traps, gad and blaster steel, wrought and cast-iron, nails, hoop-iron, some 2-inch wire, pick and shovel hilts, leather, new and other rope, several dozen candles, oil, grease, yarn, safety fuse, grinding stone, a lot of new American and Norway timber, a considerable quantity of half and quarter timber and planed, carpenters' benches, carpenters' and miners' chests, several windlasses, barrows, new balance-box, doors and frames, window frames and sashes, roofs of timber, house, smith's shop and boiler house, the **ACCOUNT HOUSE FURNITURE**, consisting of the usual requisites, and other miscellaneous effects.

The Auctioneer confidently invites an inspection of the above materials, nearly the whole of which has been purchased new within the last nine months. Their proximity to the turnpike and other excellent roads affording the additional advantage of a cheap and expeditious removal.

The Sale will commence at Eleven o'clock precisely, the lots being very numerous.

Further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Gray, engineer, Rocks and Trevelyan United Mines; or to the auctioneer, St. Austell.

Dated Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Office, St. Austell, April 16, 1851.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF COLLIERY STOCK, POWERFUL PUMPING AND WINDING-ENGINES, FOUR WORKING BARRELS (all brass, from 5 to 10 ft. long), About 100 tons of SCRAP-IRON, &c. &c.

MR. W. PEARSON will **SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 4th day of MAY, 1851**, punctually at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the **RICKLESS COLLIERY, in ASPULL, near WIGAN, in the county of Lancashire,**

SIX STEAM-ENGINES,

TEN **BOILERS**, and other materials, in consequence of the colliery being worked out, and the proprietor having no further use for them, including a valuable **CONDENSING BEAM-ENGINE**, of 115-horse power, with the pumping tackle, two lifts of 14-inch pump stocks, together 75 yards long, two brass working barrels, each about 10 feet long by 12 and 13 inches diameter, and THREE **BOILERS**; together with the furnace-work for working the said engine. This powerful, well-proportioned, and admirably-working engine, with the other costly apparatus belonging to it, and the excellently-manufactured boilers, are highly deserving the attention of purchasers.

ONE **THIRTY HORSE HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE**, with boiler and furnace work, Ashlar stone pillars, head gear, winding and pumping gear, working barrels, &c.

A **FOURTEEN-HORSE CONDENSING-ENGINE**, with two globular boilers, furnace-work, winding gear, pumping apparatus, and engine pillars.

ONE **EIGHT-HORSE CONDENSING-ENGINE**, with boiler, furnace-work, the winding and pumping gear, and Ashlar stone engine-bed.

ONE **CONDENSING-ENGINE**, of 7-horse power, with a globular boiler, furnace-work, the fly-wheel, shaft, and a double pumping crank shaft (which are wrought-iron), L. g. &c., and Ashlar stone pillars.

A 6-horse **CONDENSING-ENGINE**, with a globular boiler, furnace-work, winding gear, engine pillars, &c., and an excellent head gear, with regulators, equal to new. A small high-pressure **CYLINDRICAL BOILER**, new in 1848, furnace-work, feed pump, float, &c.; one **GLOBAL BOILER**, 11 feet diameter, in good repair; several sets of conducting rods, head gears, steam and water pipes, cast-iron shafts, with spur-wheels; a very large quantity of scrap-iron, iron rails, chairs, capstan and rope, and a variety of excellent materials for colliery purposes. Also a large quantity of **STONE SLEEPERS**, **WALL-STONES**, &c.

The Colliery is intersected by a branch of the London and North-Western Railway, and by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, thereby affording great facilities for moving the engines, &c., to any part of the kingdom. For any further information, or to view the property, apply to Mr. Atterton, at the place of sale.

Catalogues will be ready on Friday, April 26, and may be had gratis from Mr. Kenyon, Rickless Coal Wharf, Gloucester street, Oxford-road, Manchester; or at the Auctioneer's room, Standishgate, Wigan.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES, ABUNDING IN MINERALS.

MR. ROBERT EVANS will **SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wyndham Arms Inn, BRIDGEND, on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1851**, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in such lots as may be determined on at the sale, and subject to certain conditions to be there produced, all those extensive and valuable

FREEHOLD FARMS AND LANDS,

called **HENDRE OWEN, TIR MERCHED** and **EVAN CADARN, and TIR PENTWYN**, containing together by admeasurement 852a. 1s. 22r., or thereabout, and occupied by yearly tenants.

Also, all that compact and valuable **FREEHOLD FARM AND LANDS**, called **TROED-YRHU**, otherwise **ABERDURDIN**, containing by admeasurement 131a. 0s. 14r., or thereabout, the surface of which is occupied by a yearly tenant, but the minerals are subject to a lease for a long term of years, at a sleeping rent of £100 per annum, and certain royalties.

And also, a **FREEHOLD INN** or **TAVERN**, at Cwmcedin, with the **LANDS** held therewith, and several **FREEHOLD HOUSES** and **GARDENS**, subject to leases, at yearly ground rents, and containing together about 17 acres of land.

The whole of this exceedingly valuable property is situated in the parish of **LLANGONYD, GLAMORGANSHIRE**, and in the vicinity of the South Wales Railway, the Cwm Avon Copper and Iron-works, the Maesteg Iron-works, and other mining establishments, and abounds in **COAL, GULM, IRONSTONE, BLACKBAND**, and other **MINERALS**, which can be worked on a very extensive scale. The **Duffryn Llynvi Railway** passes through part of the property, communicating with the port of Porthcawl, and nearly joining the South Wales Railway, and other means of transit are being projected.

There are also some thriving plantations on the lands, and being projected.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Michael Foster, Esq., C.E., Barrister at Law, Mr. Robert Evans, auctioneer, Bridgend; or to Mr. John Trevelyan Jenkins, solicitor, Swansea, at whose offices maps of the estates may be inspected.

DEAN FOREST.

VALUABLE COAL and **IRON-WORKS**, with suitable **MACHINERY** and **APPURTENANCES**, affording an opportunity seldom offered for acquiring a lucrative concern.

MESSRS. ADAM MURRAY AND SON will **SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garroway's, on Monday, the 2d of June next** (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract one week at least before that date), the

BROMLEY HILL COAL AND IRON-WORKS,

comprising the **BROMLEY HILL** and **MIDSUMMER LEVELS**, containing 200 acres, and the **IRON MINE** adjoining, containing 400 acres, with a **STEAM-ENGINE**, of 40-horse power, and a **BLAST FURNACE**, capable of smelting 80 to 90 tons of pig-iron per week—situate in the village of **BREAM**, four miles from Colfeild.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Chaplin, Richards, and Stubbin, solicitors, Birmingham; or to Arthur Ryland, Esq., Birmingham; Messrs. Abbott & Lucas, solicitors, Bristol; at the place of sale; and of Messrs. Adam Murray and Son, surveyors and land agents, No. 25, Craven-street, London.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, a capital SLATE QUARRY.

Known by the name of the **SEALY HAM QUARRY**; it has been worked for 50 years, and has covered the principal houses in the county—is of a fine blue colour, extremely durable, and is too well known to need any recommendation. It is situate about half a mile from the South Wales Railway, and half-way between Haverfordwest and Fishguard—about 7 miles from each place, and adjoining the turnpike-road. Water machinery is used, and every accommodation will be given for carrying on the work.

Apply to Mr. Edwards, Sealy Ham, April 3, 1851.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

MR. G. JENKIN PHILLIPS will **SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION** (if not disposed of by private contract in the meantime), at Matthews's Commercial Hotel, CAMBORNE, on Monday, the 5th of May next, at Six o'clock in the evening, **SHARES** in the following promising **MINING SPECULATIONS**—viz.:

SIXTY (250ths) PARTS, or **SHARES**, in **COOK'S KITCHEN**.
TEN (100ths) PARTS, or **SHARES**, in **CAMBORNE CONSOLS**.
FOUR (25ths) PARTS, or **SHARES**, in **WHEEL TRYPHENA**.
SEVEN (100ths) PARTS, or **SHARES**, in **COPPER BOTTOM**.

And also a FEW **SHARES** in each of the following **MINES**—viz.:

Wheal Carpenter	La Min	East Wheel Frances
East Tywarthayle	Hawk's Point	Sidney Godolphin
Carvannall	Nancegollan	

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Mining Offices, London Assurance Fire and Life Office, De Dunstanville-terrace, Camborne, April 23, 1851.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, **MINING BROKER**, begs to renew his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent.

MR. CROFTS HAS SPECIALLY FOR SALE—

South Tamar (50 shares)	Wheal Sarah (15 sh.), now Trevalin
Woodman's Well and Broadbridge	Gossams (3 shares)
Wheal Vincent (30 shares)	Wheal Langford (50 shares)
Bedford United (15 shares)	Bodmin Consols (15 shares)
Wheal Harriet (100 shares)	Deron and Courtenay (30 shares)
Crobar (10 shares)	Bronfild (50 shares)
Rocks and Trevelyan (150 shares)	Grumbler (4 shares)
Bodmin Wheel Mary (10 shares)	Wheal Arthur
Okef Tor	Cabstock (5 shares)
Wheal Tremar (30 shares)	Wheal Seton (1 share)

Mr. Crofts begs to state that, as an Official List is proposed to be published twice a week by the Committee of the Mining Exchange, he thinks it unnecessary to continue his List of Prices Current.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, April 25, 1851.

MINING SPECULATIONS.—MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., 13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, begs to acquaint the Public that a very IMPROPER USE of his NAME has been made. He is neither "Superintendent" nor "A Manager" of any mine. Such a nomination, attached to recent prospectuses, is not only without his consent, but contrary to the established principles of his office. In the present state of mining speculations it is imperative to examine every "spec" carefully, and exercise the greatest caution; he, therefore, trusts that his old friends and other capitalists will not be led away by any of those misrepresentations, and be timely advised on the mine, management, and prospects, as usual.

FRANCIS'S MINING OFFICES, 7, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI.

The great importance of the Mining Interest at the present moment renders it necessary that every means should be adopted to place its operations on the plainest and safest foundation.

The system of representing the VALUE of MINES, by describing them as DIVIDEND or NON-DIVIDEND PAYING, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities, for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless, differ greatly in value: for instance, some continue to divide large profits for a long time, and some in like manner small profits only, whilst there are others which pay dividends, large or small, as the case may be, but only for a very limited period. The selection of mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be applied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, combined with local geological knowledge.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, who has, during the last 30 years, without interruption, been engaged as Manager of Mines abroad, as well as in Cornwall and Wales, many of which are making large profits, takes leave to announce, that he has OPENED these OFFICES, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till Three.

N.B.—Information supplied, without favour or prejudice, as to the present condition and prospects of all mines without distinction, as far as can be ascertained by the closest attention to the best sources of knowledge.

* * * The TRANSFER of MINING PROPERTY (such only as is legitimate) negotiated on satisfactory terms.

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuance of their favours.

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE, MINING AND GENERAL SHARE AGENT, No. 22, CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL.

MINING INVESTMENT.—THOMAS FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, have on hand DEVON CONSOLS NORTH: this mine is situate and adjoining the celebrated Devon Great Consols Copper Mine, having the same stratum of ground, and running parallel with and having the same great cross-courses, and within a short distance of the present rich lode of these productive mines, which, with £1 paid, are now marketable at £210, and paying £48 per annum in dividends. T. Fuller and Co. have also SHARES in Appleford Silver-Lead, Wheal Caradon Copper, Peter and Mary Tavy Consols, Wheal Franco, &c., and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith.

MINING AND SHARE OFFICES, No. 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.

Messrs. H. BOXALL & CO., in announcing their REMOVAL from Crosby Hall Chambers to the ABOVE ADDRESS, beg respectfully to solicit a CONTINUANCE of FAVOURS so liberally conferred, and at the same time to call the attention of PARTIES seeking profitable INVESTMENTS to the advantages which MINING PROPERTY offers "when judiciously selected," as compared with any other securities: it may be sufficient to state, they can be bought to pay from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. This is a favourable time for purchasing dividend-paying stock, while greater caution was never more required than at present in selecting from the many new, "and some worthless," schemes, such as are likely to be eventually remunerative.

Our Mr. B. having become a member of the New Mining Exchange, we are in a position to do full justice to our friends, either in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of MINING PROPERTY. We publish a daily List of Prices of what may be termed "Active Stock," which we shall be happy to forward to any parties requiring the same.—April 15.

MINING SHARE AND METAL BROKER, OFFICES.—No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN has FOR SALE SHARES in the following DIVIDEND-PAYING and other first-rate MINES:—Alfred Consols, Lelant Consols, Fowey Consols, North Wheal Bassett, Stray Park, Bryn Arian, Wheal Harriet, Cook's Kitchen, Cwm Gwyn, East Wheal Russell, West Goginan, Allt-y-Crib, Dyrhgwyr, and many other mines in full working, and is now prepared to CONDUCT PURCHASES in all DESCRIPTIONS of MINING PROPERTY.

MR. MANUEL begs to inform his Friends of his REMOVAL to No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS, and would be happy to ASSIST in the FORMATION of COMPANIES for the WORKING of MINES, and conducting the MANAGEMENT of those ALREADY FORMED—having spacious and convenient Offices for that purpose.

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING COMPANIES, on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory references can be given.—London, April 5, 1851.

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO. MINING AND GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, 5, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUIS, have SHARES on SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE of SHARES.

* * * Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

MESSRS. TREVARTON AND CO. MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS, 21, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, FLEMING-MALL.

MR. CREFT, MINING SHARE DEALER, No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO. MINING SHAREBROKERS, 54, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Corn Consols	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon	West Buller	Trerisey
Trevelyan	Tolgoe	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGES made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

GAVERIGAN MINE.—NEAR INDIAN QUEEN, CORNWALL.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by Mr. H. F. STEPHENS (at his office, Wadebridge, Cornwall) until the 1st of May next, for SUPPLYING all the COALS required for the use of this MINE for TWELVE MONTHS, from the above date, to be delivered on the Mine, and to be of good quality, such as shall be approved of by the Agents and Engineer. The person whose Tender shall be accepted will have notice thereof per first post after as he will be required to deliver a portion of the Coals on the Mine on or before the 6th of the same month (May), the day appointed for setting the steam-engine to work. Dated Gaverigan Mine, April 22, 1851.

WANTED TO RENT, an IRON-WORKS, with ONE or TWO BLAST-FURNACES.—Address particulars (by letter only) as to locality, royalties, leases, engine-power, and other capabilities, to Mr. Temple, solicitor, No. 10, Blomfield-street, London.

TO RAIL MANUFACTURERS, IRON MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—The Advertiser, whilst conducting a series of experiments on RAILS, for a Foreign Government, discovered means whereby their strength and durability was doubled, without increasing the cost of manufacture—a respectable PARTY disposed to CO-OPERATE in SECURING and INTRODUCING the INVENTION, can obtain further particulars by addressing (pre-paid) to "H. L. D." at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE LET, a valuable FIELD of COAL, within a short distance of the Swansea Canal. The two upper veins, which crop up upon the estate, have been won, and worked for some time.—For further particulars apply to Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., 13, Austinfriars, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable SLATE QUARRY, situated within seven miles of Port Madoc, under a lease of 33 years. The quality is excellent, and a fine blue colour; the Quarry has been worked for some time, and a considerable quantity of slates has been sent off, and is an investment worth the attention of parties disposed to embark in that line.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Roberts, auctioneer, Bangor.

TO BE LET, in Lots, for MINING PURPOSES, in NORTH WALES, for a term of 21 years, all that EXTENSIVE RANGE of METALLIFEROUS MOUNTAIN LANDS, part of the ABER HIRNANT ESTATE, within a few miles of the valuable Llangynidr Lead Mines, the lode of which have been traced through the property, which is also intersected by various promising lodes, indicative of LEAD and COPPER—LIMESTONE abounds. The Crown claims have been redeemed. Apply for particulars to H. Richardson, Esq., Aber Hirnant, Bala, North Wales.

TO MINING CAPITALISTS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, in WHEEL ARTHUR, near TRURO, TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY (550ths) PARTS, or SHARES, at £12 each.—(Vide Report and Resolutions in last week's Mining Journal.)

The extent of the sett is great: its superior locality for producing Lead cannot be doubted, being adjoining East Wheal Rose, which is well known to be in the best lead mining district in the county of Cornwall; and for such an outlay, there never was a greater chance of receiving a higher remunerative per centage.

The above shares are newly created, for the purpose of further developing the mine—the present adventurers have expended £17 per share.

There is on the mine a new 40-inch cylinder engine; about 50 fathoms of new pitwork, and all necessary buildings and other conveniences for effectually carrying out the mine; there are also some lead ores at surface, in course of being dressed.

Applications for shares to be made to Captain Puckey, St. Blasay, the managing agent; or to Mr. William West, of the same place, the purser.

Parties may inspect the mine by applying to the agent thereof. Dated April 14, 1851.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD.—the VENALT IRON-WORKS, consisting of an ENGINE-HOUSE, with powerful BLAST-ENGINE, TWO HOT BLAST FURNACES, CASTING-HOUSES, OFFICE, DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES, &c. These WORKS are situated in the VALE OF NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE, within a few yards of the Vale of Neath Railway, and communicate with the Neath Canal by a private railway.

The MINERALS under 700 acres of land—viz., ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, FREE-BURNING or STEAM COAL (of known character), and IRON ORE, both Argillaceous and Black-band, mostly opened by levels, WILL BE LET on LOW ROYALTIES with the WORKS. The site and quality of the Coal are well adapted for the manufacture of Tin-plates.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, N. Edwards Vaughan, Esq., Rhoea, Merthyr Tydfil; or Mr. G. Halket, Wainkial, Bridgend.

TO BE LET, A Valuable PLOT OF GROUND, containing about TWO ACRES, adjoining the Llangynidr Floating Dock, to which there is a line of rail, communicating also with the collieries in the neighbourhood, the coals from which are of the best quality for steam purposes. On the Plot of Ground a Building has been erected, with Engine-house. It is suitable for a Manufactory of Patent Fuel (which purpose it was erected), or may easily be converted into a Millwrights', Engineers', Saw-mill, Flour-mill, or any other purpose where the power of a 30-horse engine may be required; the present PLANT and STEAM-ENGINE, &c., to be taken at a VALUATION.—Lowest rent, without plant and steam-engine, £150 per annum. Apply to Mr. Benjamin Jones, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

COLLIERY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that COLLIERY, situate at PAULTON, county of SOMERSET, the property of the "Faulcon Coal Company," immediately adjoining the Somersetshire Coal Canal, and now in full working, and held for the residue of a term of years, which will expire on the 24th June, 1854.

The Coal is of excellent quality—the territory is very considerable—a large sum of money has recently been expended in making underground roads, and in deepening the shafts to the lower series of veins which have been discovered, immediately adjacent thereto, and proved to be of very good quality, and can, with the unworked portions of the upper series of veins—several acres of which, within a few hundred yards of the shaft, remain untouched—be landed at a small outlay of capital; while, independently of ready access to the home market, the immediate contiguity of the canal insures a certain means of communication with the distant coal merchants and consumers.

The Lessee will be prepared to negotiate with a purchaser for the grant of an extended lease of the mine.

A purchaser will be required to take the engines, plant, fixtures, buildings, implements, stock, and stores of the present company, at the valuation of two indifferent persons, or their umpire, to be chosen in the usual manner.

To view the same, applications may be made to the Company's Clerk, on the premises; and for further information, or to treat for the purchase, to Mr. Bruges Fry, solicitor, Cheddar; Messrs. Hill and Williams, solicitors, Hallatrow; or to Messrs. J. and V. Rees-Mogg, solicitors, Temple Cloud, near Bristol.—April 23, 1851.

FLINTSHIRE COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, the BIGHTON COLLIERY, near MOSTYN, FLINTSHIRE, the property of the Right Hon. the Viscount Fielding. The COAL GROUND, now advertised, is situate upon the MOSTYN COAL-FIELD, and consists of about 430 acres of land, chiefly having the frontage on the deep to the sea-shore. The following BEDS OF COAL have been partially worked on the rise, but not to the deep, of this ground—viz.:

The FIVE-YARD COAL	The STONE COAL
The THREE-YARD COAL	The FIVE-QUARTER COAL
The TWO-YARD COAL	The TWENTY-INCHES COAL
The DUBBOG, or SEVEN-FT. COAL	The THREE-QUARTER COAL

Besides the above, it is supposed that other beds exist, which could be worked by the aid of machinery.

This estate is bounded on the west by the Mostyn Collieries; on the north by the collieries of Messrs. Epton and Co., called South Mostyn; and on the east by the Broughton and Trevor Collieries, all in full operation.

The proximity of the railway and shipping places (both being a quarter of a mile distant) render this property well worthy the attention of Coalmasters desirous of establishing collieries of a permanently remunerative character.

A moderate reserved rent, redeemable in the royalty, will be required. Applications to be made to Mr. Edward Jones, Pendrehouse, Holywell. Holywell, April 9, 1851.

MINING SHARES.—MR. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—MR. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay.

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE TERRACE, EXETER.—MR. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHARE BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged.

Transactions of Scientific Bodies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

THIS DAY	Royal Botanic—Inner Circle, Regent's-park	3 1/2 P.M.
MONDAY	Geographical—3, Waterloo-place	8 P.M.
	British Architects—16, Grosvenor-street	8 P.M.
TUESDAY	Civil Engineers—25, Great George-street	8 P.M.
	Zoological—11, Hanover-square	1 P.M.
WEDNESDAY	Geological—Somerset-house	8 P.M.
THURSDAY	Antiquaries—Somerset-house	8 P.M.
	Horticultural—21, Regent-street	1 P.M.
	Royal—Somerset-house	8 P.M.
	Royal Society of Literature—4, St. Martin's-place	3 P.M.
FRIDAY	London Institution—Finsbury-circus	7 P.M.
	Botanical—30, Bedford-street, Covent-garden	8 P.M.
SATURDAY	Medical—35, George-street, Hanover-square	5 P.M.
	Asiatic—5, New Burlington-street	2 P.M.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

APRIL 22.—WILLIAM COWITT, Esq. (president), in the chair.

The paper read was "On Foundations, Natural and Artificial," by Mr. S. CLUGG, Jun., M.I.C.E.

The discussion upon this paper was announced to take place at the next meeting, Tuesday, April 29th, when an experiment, showing the rotation of the earth round the sun, by means of a pendulum, would be exhibited, and the following paper would be read—"On some new Mechanical Applications of Vulcanised Caoutchouc," by Mr. Brockedon.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—At the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Mr. Morris Stirling read a paper "On Iron and certain Compounds and Alloys of Iron." Mr. Stirling first gave a concise description of the manufacture of cast-iron. The crude ore, coals, and flux (which generally consists of bi-carbonate of lime), are thrown into the furnace in certain proportions and smelted, chiefly in this country by means of the hot-blast. Mr. Stirling alluded to the great improvement recently effected in the hot-blast by the application of the waste gases to this purpose, increasing the produce of some furnaces as much as 5 tons per day; while, at the same time, a superior quality of iron was obtained. He found that cast-iron may be rendered very tough without losing its fusibility, by simply alloying it with malleable iron, in the proportion of 30 per cent. A bar of ordinary cast-iron will only sustain a pressure of about 400 lbs. per square inch transversely; while this toughened iron will sustain in the same way a pressure of from 700 to 800 lbs.; thus indicating an increase of strength of about 100 per cent. At the same time, the tensile strength of the iron is doubled. A common one broke with a weight of 7 tons per square inch, while toughened iron required 12½ tons for the same result. The addition of zinc, antimony, tin, and other metals to iron, gave curious results in their different combinations: a large bell, for example, composed of one of these alloys, exhibited by Mr. Stirling, gave out, when struck, a sonorous and prolonged intonation. Another of these alloys was considered valuable for railway purposes, more especially at the points of the rails forming the angles of junction, and which, from the excessive friction, generally wear so fast. For such it had been successfully tried at Cowairs. Mr. Stirling exhibited a number of specimens, and was thanked by the chairman for his highly interesting communication.

EXTENDED APPLICATION OF SLATE.—In a paper on this subject, at the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, Mr. Rayner said—1. That slate had of late years become an article much more sought after than formerly; immense quantities of it not only being used for roofing purposes, but it has been found to possess so many intrinsically valuable qualities over stone, granite, and even marble, that the demand for it has increased to a very great extent. As a proof of its strength as compared with stone, it is a well-known fact that an inch slab of slate is equal to York paving 2 or 3 inches, granite 3 to 4 inches, and marble even 8 to 10 in. thick; therefore, where lightness and strength are required, slate stands pre-eminent.—2. It is an almost perfectly non-absorbent body, for if an inch slab be immersed in water for three months, it will be found, on merely scratching the outer surface, to be perfectly dry underneath.—3. Proving its applicability for out-door work over stone, inasmuch as it is not liable, like stone, to be injured by frost, which freezing the water it had absorbed, cracks it, rendering it useless, and damaging the work. Its non-absorbent nature renders it also available for many other purposes, inasmuch as even asafetida may be spread on a slab and left for hours, when after washing it, it will be found as sweet and free from odour as the day it left the quarry, thereby making it extremely useful for chemical purposes, mangers, &c.; but in this age of competition it has been made to undergo a process called enamelling, which so totally changes its appearance and value that its most intimate friends would never recognise the beautiful manufactures of the several patentees in the once plain and homely slate. During the process of enamelling it goes through five distinct operations; first, there is the ground coating, which is burnt into the slate, and afterwards rubbed down to a fine surface to prepare it for the pencil of the artist, who gives it either the appearance of the richest sienna, brocatella, granite, porphyry, or even inlaid work; after which it receives the first coating of enamel, again subjected to the heat of the furnace, and again rubbed down. It receives in all three coats of enamel over the painting, all of which having been thoroughly burnt into the slate, at a heat ranging from 850 to 900°, not only protects the work, but secures for it a surface which will carry a higher polish than any other article of a like nature; and, what is of much greater importance, this polish will last for years—neither the action of the atmosphere, nor even oils or acids having the least effect on it. It has now been tested for several years, and found to answer the expectations formed of it, being now very generally used for out-door work, such as tombstones, monuments, vases, &c.; and after five, six, and in some instances, eight and nine years' wear, the polish has been found as good as the day it left the works.

NEW SAFETY VALVE.—Mr. James Nasmyth, of the Bridgewater Foundry, near Manchester, has registered an "absolute safety valve"—the construction of which, although simple, is very ingenious, and the objections to the valves now in use are effectually removed. It is free from all external or internal spindles and contrivances intended to act as guide-rods, which often corrode, and render the valve no indicator of the variations of pressure. It has no external lever or weight, therefore cannot be tampered with by being overloaded; but, as the inventor states on the diagram, "the chief feature of novelty in this safety valve consists in the manner in which the springing back and forward motion of the water in the boiler is employed to keep the valve free, and so remove all tendency to become fast in its seat, whether from mud or any other cause. The valve and seat being portions of a sphere, they fit in all positions." To understand this more distinctly we may state the upper part of the valve consists of a brass sphere, say 7 in. diameter, resting upon a concave rim, about 5 in. diameter, open below, and in which circular rim it can move freely in all directions, something like a glass globe placed on the rim of a tumbler glass (without bottom). Through the centre of the sphere is screwed a vertical rod, which descends into the boiler. Half-way down it, and in the steam, it is surrounded by a cylindrical weight, adjustable to the pressure required, and calculated according to the area of the valve. At the bottom of the rod, and partly in the water, is what we take to be a hollow sphere, which the movement of the boiling water will constantly keep in motion. The whole represents something like a pendulum, and the slight oscillation communicated to the bottom of the rod will make the sphere at the upper end of it move in the rim, and thus prevent the valve from becoming inoperative by adhesion. The diagram was inspected by a large number of gentlemen, an additional interest being attached to it in consequence of the recent serious loss of life by boiler explosions.

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The scientific evidence adduced on the inquests of the unfortunate individuals killed at Stockport and Manchester by boiler explosions, tells us nothing we did not know. And yet it comes to us with all the impressiveness of a scientific funeral oration upon 29 mangled human beings. At Manchester Mr. Fairbairn found that beyond all doubt the accident was the result of gross neglect. The boiler had evidently been short of water; the boiler-plates red-hot, the safety-valve fast, every outlet for steam closed; and then, all being done that was requisite to make the explosion, cold water was turned in, and the natural result followed. If anything else had been wanting it was provided for the boiler was not properly "stayed." It had no glass gauge, though that alone, Mr. Fairbairn said, would have enabled any one to see the danger, and to have taken the weight off the safety-valve. And to make the accident more certain, the engineer was an incompetent man. In the Stockport case Prof. Hodgkinson was called, in connection with Mr. Little, a boiler maker, of 40 years' experience. Here, again, they found every precaution provided by neglect and economy to ensure the occurrence of an accident. The boiler was made for low pressure, and the maker was screwed down in price, and consequently put in thinner and inferior iron. The fracture was traced to one of these very plates. After being made for a low-pressure, it was changed into a high-pressure, by the mere addition of two longitudinal stays. No stays were put under the fire-box; and the maker said he should have made the fire-box circular but for orders to the contrary. By making it oval the fire-box was, of course, considerably weakened; but Mr. Little stated that had the boiler been of thicker and better iron, it would not have been safe without stays under the fire-box. It is worth while to notice for what a little positive pecuniary advantage all these risks were incurred. The boiler weighed 9 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs., and came to 167l. 19s. 7d., at 17l. per ton. A proper boiler would have weighed 11 tons, and cost 18l. per ton. The millowner, therefore, saved 307. 0s. 4½d.; but he has now sustained several thousands of pounds damage, and 20 people have lost their lives.—*Hallifax Guardian.*

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.—The London and North-Western, Chester and Holyhead, South-Eastern, and other railways, are petitioning to be heard in committee against the proposed submarine telegraphs, on the ground, it is understood, that the latter propose in their bills to obtain exclusive privileges along the railways of the kingdom.

A CURE BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS OF A TUMOUR ON THE NECK.—Eighteen months ago, Mrs. Jones, of Tottenham, near London, caught a severe cold, which, settling in her throat, and forming a tumour on the joint, was, in the course of time, so stiff that she could not bend it, and it continued so for 12 months. She tried remedies after remedies, but to no purpose, and she became fearfully alarmed. At last she read of Holloway's ointment and it unparagonably cured her, and took the pills, which completely dispersed the tumour, and the joint has become as pliant as ever, and free from pain.—Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this company was held at the offices, Pancras-lane, Chancery, on Friday (yesterday).

JOHN MASTERMAN, jun., Esq., took the chair, and stated he was sorry to find himself occupying that position, inasmuch as it arose from the lamented illness of their worthy chairman. The only consolation was, that he was now mending, and would soon be amongst them again.

MR. JOHNSON (the manager) read the notice convening the meeting, and also the following report:—

The directors submit to the notice of the shareholders the report of the management of the affairs of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1850. From the accounts and balance-sheet laid on the table, it will be seen that—

The "make" has been—	Tons	The sales during the year have been—	Tons
Pigs	20,818	Pigs	7,793
Metal	2,868	Metal	700
Bars and rails	9,462	Bars and rails	9,837
		Coal	18,058
		Lime	3,119

And the gross profit arising from these sales has been—
Pigs £6098 7 10
Metal 751 10 6
Bars and rails 1298 18 10
Coal and limestone 1909 6 6—£10,058 3 8
Deducting for discount and banker's charges 4,223 8 3

There remains a balance of gross profit at the works of £ 5,834 15 5
From which deduct—Interest on mortgage, 912l. 9s. 6d.; ditto on debentures, 8662l. 2s. 6d.; current expenses, 6174. 10s. 11d..... 5,192 3 1

Leaving a net profit £ 642 12 4
Add balance to the credit of profit and loss, Dec., 1849 1,660 3 3

There remains a balance to the credit of profit and loss of £ 2,302 15 7

During the last 23 weeks of the past year only three furnaces have been kept in blast, in consequence of the slackness of trade, and hence the above accounts exhibit a diminution of make, as compared with the previous year, of about 2000 tons. The weekly make per furnace has also been somewhat less, from the desire of the manager to produce a higher class of iron, for which there existed a better demand in the market. Since the last meeting the directors have succeeded in underletting a portion of their coal field, which was not required for the works of the company, to a neighbouring iron-works, at a fixed rent of 650l. per annum, for the remaining term of the Blaenavon lease. The sum of 4755l. 16s. 4d. has been laid out during the past year in completing the important improvements suggested by the committee of shareholders in 1848; and the board annex to this report a detailed statement, by the inspectors, of this outlay, together with a description of the advantages already obtained, or expected to result from it.

REPORT FROM MESSRS. T. HILL AND F. JONES.
In making a report on some of the transactions of the year 1850, at Blaenavon, we have first to express our deep regret that Mr. Wheeley's illness prevents his giving us his valuable assistance any longer as an inspector. In following up the observations of last year, on the outlay for improvement, the first item requiring notice is an additional sum of 956l. on the railway, and we consider the result of the whole of this outlay to be satisfactory. The average monthly number of horses employed by the company was less by 38 in 1850 than in 1849, and this reduction was principally caused by the improvement in the roads, and the partial substitution of locomotive power; for although the make of pig-iron was about one-tenth less in the last than in the previous year, the quantity of Sale coal raised was about one-tenth more, and the make of bars about equal in each year. The additional sums expended last year in completing the new pit for Sale coal, and other outlay attached to it, are 1423l. 14s. 7d., and in completing the incline plant and machinery, connecting that pit with the road for Sale coal, 2301l. 16s. 3d. These sums have exceeded the estimates and intended cost, and we have received from Mr. Steele, the engineer, an explanation of the causes of this excess. The expected benefit has not yet begun to arise from this expenditure, as there has not been time for sufficiently opening the underground works, and completing other arrangements. These, however, as they progress, are charged to the cost of the coal raised, the outlay account having now ceased. We consider that this work will answer the purpose intended, and that it has been an indispensable improvement of the Sale Colliery. The sum of 247. 1s. 7d., for completing the fitting-up shop, makes up, with the before-mentioned sums, the total of 4755l. added to the outlay account for the account for the year. The cost of the pig-iron, though less than in the previous year, has not been so much reduced as it otherwise would have been, in consequence partly of decrease of make, arising from greater depression in the trade, but more particularly in consequence of its having been found advisable to keep the furnaces almost wholly on best mine iron, as being that alone from which any profit could be derived; and the favourable result of this is shown in the increased sales and increased profit of pig-iron, as compared with last year. The cost of the bar-iron was also affected by the make having, from the same cause, been more on the higher qualities. When the bar and rail trade is again remunerative, the Blaenavon Works will be in a situation to produce an additional make at a lower rate of cost, suitable for those purposes.

The CHAIRMAN said, in moving the adoption of the report he need not say much, as there were always at their meetings gentlemen well conversant with the subject, and from whom they could elicit more information than could be given by himself. They found themselves in this position at the end of another anxious and laborious year—viz., that they had been carrying on this large business for the benefit entirely of the workmen engaged, the shareholders themselves still getting no return. He was quite persuaded that this condition of affairs was not owing to anything intrinsically wrong in the property itself, but from the depression of the iron trade, which was known to them all as not having been remunerative during the past year. It was satisfactory, however, to find the balance during the year, however small, on the right side; and as their accounts were subject to a most searching investigation, the shareholders could at once see the worst of their position. (Hear, hear.) One other gratifying feature was, that they had been able to let off a portion of their coal field at a fixed rental to fresh parties. Having more than was necessary for their own purposes, they would be happy to embrace the offer of some further leases. There was a subject not alluded to in the report, which was the probable opening of the railway from Hereford to Abergervenny, which would give them, no doubt, an opportunity of delivering their iron in the interior of the country. The approach of a railway to such a mountainous district, but rich in minerals, and connecting it with the rest of the country, must, of course, act most favourably on the prospects of this company. There was one subject of great regret to them all, which was the illness of their friend, Mr. Wheeley, which he hoped could not be attributed to his exertions in their behalf; still, it was only a short time after his return from the works that he was seized with this illness. He regretted it the more, inasmuch as that gentleman's suggestions had been most beneficial to the proprietors hitherto (hear, hear), and his illness had caused extra exertion on the part of their other friend, Mr. Jones. (Hear.) He was happy to say that Mr. Jones had been actively engaged in endeavouring to get a renewal of their lease from Lord Abergervenny on mutually advantageous terms. In conclusion, the CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and adopted, and that it be sent in the usual form to the shareholders.

MR. PINCOCK asked if the rent they now received was from a responsible party?—MR. JOHNSON: Highly satisfactory.

A PROPRIETOR asked when the railway would be likely to be completed?

The CHAIRMAN said he alluded to the Newport, Abergervenny, and Hereford line, in which there was now a disposition to go to work, under the countenance, he understood, of the London and North-Western Company, in which case they would come to Abergervenny; and thence from that town there would be a line to Newport, where the company had a wharf.

MR. WILLIAMS said, in a few months a railway would be finished to Pontypool, when it would be brought within four miles of the Blaenavon Works.

MR. PHILIP JONES (one of the inspectors) gave a detailed statement of the actual position of the works, and the improvements made, amongst which was the dispensing with 38 horses in the past year, the saving of which was several thousand pounds. The result of their attention was that they had now accumulated a large stock, which was of vast importance to such a company, if a favourable time should arrive.

A PROPRIETOR asked how many furnaces were now at work?

MR. P. JONES answered only three instead of five, which was the case formerly.

MR. JOHNSON said they were now in treaty with the Monmouthshire Canal Company to carry the line into Blaenavon.

MR. P. JONES observed that, even if they had five furnaces in blast, there would be very little further expense. (Hear, hear.) Now, from the pit he had alluded to they could raise 410 tons of coal per day, and 35 tons of mine. Besides that, they could then deliver coals at 3d. a ton less than any of the other surrounding works.

The CHAIRMAN: That is what can be done?

MR. P. JONES: Yes, as the result of this pit. The railroad once complete to Hereford, must very much increase the value of our property, and would enable us to get a fair profit upon our Sale coal. If this pit were worked to the extent I wish, I expect you would save about 2400l. a year.

A PROPRIETOR asked what was the extent of the mineral property of the company?—MR. JOHNSON said about 12,000 acres was the property under lease.

MR. WILLIAMS said he had been an inhabitant of Blaenavon for 20 years, and knew well the great capabilities of this property. He considered that by the expenditure of 80,000l. in erecting three new furnaces, a mill, and other machinery, they would get rid of an increased quantity of iron at 30s. a ton, sufficient to leave a profit of 12,000l. a year. He said this as the opinion of men of actual experience in the working of mineral property. Even if they raised 100,000l. he had no doubt they would realise their capital in 10 years, besides interest at 10 per cent. per annum. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said there was still an opportunity of shareholders paying up their 5l. per share, and getting their 6 per cent. One-half of them only, he understood, had paid their 2l. 10s.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Butt): There is 8800l. paid up.

The CHAIRMAN said they had gone on with a gradual improvement in their property; and no doubt when the time arrived, their security would be thought quite ample for such a purpose as was alluded to by Mr. Williams.

The report was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Hill, Mr. Kennard, and Mr. Warden, were re-elected directors.

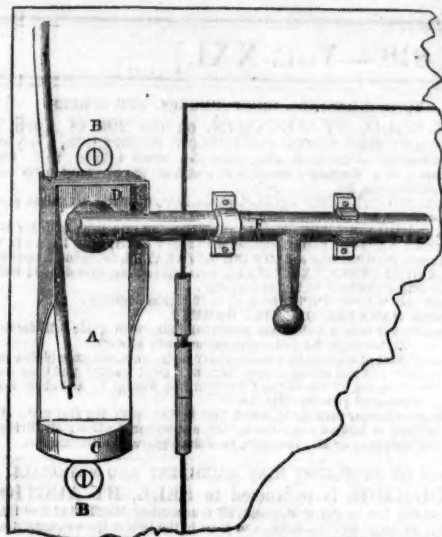
The unanimous thanks of the meeting were awarded to Messrs. Hill, Jones, and Wheeley, the managers, with a request that they would continue their services till the next meeting.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wheeley, expressing a hope that his health might soon be restored.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnson, the manager at the works, alluded to the pleasure it gave him in so doing, from the great value of that gentleman's services to this company, and also from the high estimation in which he and his family were held in the neighbourhood of Blaenavon, where, he understood, they were particularly esteemed, for their attention to the education and moral comforts of the industrious poor of the vicinity. (Hear, hear.)—The motion was passed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors, and also to Mr. Booth, the secretary, were then passed unanimously, when the meeting separated.

THE "PYRACOUS" FIRE AND BURGLARY ALARM.



In our last Journal we gave a detailed account of this invention, as applied to giving instantaneous notice in case of fire; and we showed, from the simple principles involved in its construction, that a loud note of danger must inevitably be sounded, should a conflagration break out in any room where it was situated. The application of the instrument to the fulfilment of a similar purpose in case of any attempt at burglary, is effected by simply extending the pyrotechnic conductor in a downward direction, and placing its extremity in communication with a little apparatus, which is permanently attached to the door of the apartment. The arrangement is shown in the annexed diagram, where A represents a small brass case, fastened to the framework by the screws, B, B. C is a dish for holding the combustible mixture; and D a glass bulb, cemented to the back of the case, and containing the acid. The bulb, F, is shot back during the day-time, and the apparatus, consequently, is out of action; but at night, when the house is closed, it is drawn forward and locked in the position represented; and should any one then attempt to force the door open, the extremity of the bolt presses upon the glass bulb and breaks it, the contents instantly fall into the dish, ignite the mixture and the conductor, and produce, as before-stated, a detonation sufficiently powerful to be heard in every part of the house, but utterly harmless in its consequences. It will be seen, therefore, from this description, that the only attention necessary is to bolt and unbolt the door, as occasion requires; and, when once fixed, the apparatus becomes a permanent and infallible protection against any sudden attack of thieves. The probability, indeed, is that the moment they have unconsciously caused the report, and awakened the inmates of the house, they will decamp as quickly as possible, and give no further trouble.

From the late awful increase in burglaries and fires, we have little doubt that this useful invention will become a general favourite with the public; and we understand that it is already being extensively adopted in several parts of the country. Some important additions to the above have recently been made by Mr. J. W. Giles, of Aldersgate-street, to which we may direct the attention of our readers at some future period.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-POWER.—Mr. Fernihough has patented some improvements in locomotive and other steam-engines, and improvements in obtaining motive power. The invention claimed as relating to "locomotive and other steam-engines" comprehends—1. A method of warming the feed-water by causing it to pass through a vessel in which a partial vacuum is formed by the action of the pump, so that a portion of the waste steam is drawn from the exhaust pipe into the vessel, and condensed in the water.—2. The application of a revolving valve to the blast-pipe of engines, in which the waste steam is employed to produce a blast in the chimney, in such a manner that the steam is allowed to escape during a portion of the stroke, the expansion of the steam at the conclusion of the stroke being employed to produce the blast. The object of this arrangement is to relieve the piston from the pressure of the steam during the back stroke. The improvements claimed under that part of the invention which relates to "obtaining motive power," have reference—1. To a method of applying the products of combustion of a close stove in combination with steam produced therein, or introduced by a jet, or with air introduced by a peculiar construction of blower to work an impulsive rotary engine. The steam and products of combustion enter the casing of the engine by one or more jets tangentially to its circumference, and pass off as near as convenient to the centre or axis of the casing. The load of engine is to be so proportioned, that the centrifugal pressure of the aeriform products in the casing shall be equal to about half of that in the close furnace. The blower for introducing air into the close furnace is worked by a cord from the spindle of the rotary engine, or may be fixed on the same axis.—2. To a method of applying the pressure of hot aeriform products exerted on the interior of an apparatus constructed on the principle of a gasometer chamber, to produce a rising and falling motion, which actuates a crank through the medium of a piston-rod attached to the top of the gasometer. The exit valve of this apparatus is sealed by the affusion of water.

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed for the classification of private bills have referred the five having for their object the extension of the electric telegraph, by land and sub-marine, to be considered by one and the same committee; they are—The Electric Telegraph Company (Amendment of Act); United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company (Allan's patents, incorporation of company, and purchase and use of patents in England and Ireland, and elsewhere); European and American Printing Telegraph Company (Brett's patent, incorporation of company, and purchase and use of patents); Submarine Telegraph Company (Incorporation of company, and purchase and use of patents in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere).

FRESH WATER FROZEN THIRTY-SIX FEET UNDER SALT WATER.—The lead pipe which conveyed the Cochituate water to East Boston has been taken up, there being no further use for it. A section of this pipe which lay in the channel, 36 feet below the surface, when taken out was found filled and frozen solid. How is this accounted for? The pipe was tight, and had not burst.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—These gardens, which have been opened now 120 years, and are technically styled the Royal Property, will commence their season on the 1st of May. The inauguration will take place with a *bal masqué*. The Rotunda Theatre has been entirely re-constructed, and several equestrian of great note, including Hernandez, the American rider, have been engaged for the season. The pyrotechnical displays will be furnished by Darby, the father of fireworks; while the illuminations will be under the superintendence of Duffell, the disciple of Gye. Hydrostatic, hydraulic, and pyrotechnic amusements will be introduced. An efficient ballet and operatic company has been engaged; and we confidently expect, from the names of the company, and the varied amusements, that the lessee will reap a good harvest this season.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On Wednesday evening Professor Anderson commenced his "Soirées Mystiques" at this elegant theatre. The entertainment was the same as that which was provided for her Majesty at Balmoral Castle. The decorations and fittings were of the most unique and varied description; in the second part of the entertainment a scene of Balmoral Castle, painted by Gordon, is introduced, which is more artistically done than is generally the case with scenes. The tricks of the Professor are many of them entirely new, while the ease with which he performs apparently the most incredible things at once mystify and delight the audience. In his entertainment the Professor is assisted by his son, an interesting child of about seven years, who, on one occasion, is brought from the scrap book in company with a goose, several canaries, bird cages, pigeons, hat boxes, and other things *ad infinitum*. With the inexhaustible bottle he supplies port, sherry, brandy, water, brandy, whisky, rum, and gin, in any quantity, and finishes by bringing a pigeon from it after it has been emptied. It would exceed our limits to detail all the wonders which the Professor performs, and which has justly earned for him the sobriquet of the prince of conjurers. The house was crowded, and there is every probability that the Wizard will make a successful campaign. We can assure our readers that they will not regret spending an evening at the "Soirées Mystiques."

Original Correspondence.

THE FORMATION AND PRODUCTION OF METALLIC VEINS.

SIR,—I have often derived amusement from the speculative theories of Messrs. Ennor, Hopkins, Rowlandson, Coxworthy, and others, of the new school, upon the formation and production of metallic veins, as well as from those of Werner, Hutton, and others, who undertook, in by-gone times, to enlighten the world upon similar subjects; and now that indisposition confines me to my house, I am induced to pass an hour of idleness in placing a few practical facts before our new teachers, in the hope that they may be able to digest them to general edification, and especially to beg Mr. Franklin Coxworthy's further views with reference to them, as I perceive that, in your Number of the 12th inst., in his new series, No. 6, upon Atmospheric Influences, he liberally treats of the vast amount of matter extracted from the liquid foundation, and the immense cracks in the crust of the earth consequent thereupon, which, according to him, were filled by the agency of internal pressure; and thus were erected, if it may be so expressed, the immense resources of mineral wealth so indispensable to the wants and comforts of the whole human race.

But it is not my purpose, in the present instance, to criticise or review the several theories of the parties; but rather to inquire how they are borne out in practice. Theories which seem clear as Holy Writ upon paper, are not unfrequently dissipated and dissolved upon the dawn of practice. Theorists, in their anxiety to carry out and establish their own ideas in relation to any particular question, are too apt to leap to hasty conclusions, which only serves for the ridicule of the more practical observer. I remember once meeting with an exquisitely ridiculous work, designated the *Age of Light*, which the author had evidently given himself a deal of trouble to compile—his object apparently being to discover and define the Author and Cause of Creation. The work referred to was wound up with this unique couplet:—

"All matter was together hurled,
And hence became the present world."

As sage a conclusion, and as fairly come to, as many others we meet with in geological researches on the formation and origin of metallic veins.

I now proceed to state some facts which have fallen under my immediate notice, connected with a particular and interesting mining locality of Cornwall, reserving to myself, for the present, many others, which on some future day may serve to shake the confidence of the theoretical geologist in his own rules.

In the St. Austell district was discovered the justly-celebrated copper mine—Great Crinnis. The lode being in argillaceous schist, clay-slate, or the killas of the miners, was situated at its nearest point about a mile from the great granitic range; it was very large, ranging from 5 to 15 feet in thickness, or more. The matrix of the ore was, for the most part, a highly-crystallised quartz (silica in nearly its pure form), in which it greatly abounded. The diagonal dip, or underlie of the lode, was about 45° north, and its course nearly north-west. Its riches for copper was proverbial; but it is remarkable that, within the Crinnis Mine sett, nor the adjoining mine of Wheal Regent, it never presented a trace of tin; and there are other facts and circumstances connected with this most extraordinary mine, which deserve more than ordinary description and detail. At about 12 fms. from the surface the great lode was overtaken (I make use of the phrase overtaken, that the relative substance of the lode may be better understood) by a lode, about 1½ ft. wide, or big as it is usually termed, dipping in the same direction, but at an angle of 75°. This, upon coming in contact with the main lode, continued with it from that point down to the 38 fm. level, under the adit, when it passed off again at an angle of 75°. During their companionship they seemed, at least, to have exerted some mighty influence upon each other. The ground between the adit and the 38 fm. level was wonderfully productive; but here they parted company, and with them departed the glory of the mine. The small lode as it went off the main one made for some fathoms a fine course of ore, and then became comparatively poor, and lost itself in the stratum. Such was precisely the case with the larger one; and that so rapidly diminished in value that, in the 56 fm. level, it became worthless; and in the 96 fm. level, a soft blue clay, with here and there a few sprinklings of soft iron pyrites, was all that remained of this once magnificent vein. It was afterwards pursued to a much greater depth, but with no better success.

In that part of the mine where the great course of ore was found, the superincumbent stratum was, for a great many feet in thickness, composed of decomposed clay-slate. It was, in short, a soft blue clay; and, after the withdrawal of the ore from the mine, its great weight, lying at an angle of 45°, frequently rendered nugatory and unavailing all the efforts of man to uphold it—hence it often happened that there was imminent danger of losing the adit; and I have seen masses of timber, from 12 to 16 in. square, although closely wedged together, crushed as if they were but as many green osiers. How then, may I ask, was this immense mass of matter sustained? By what mysterious agency was the ponderous weight upheld, or what mighty hand laid bare or kept open the cracks or fissures, or by whatever other name they may be called, that since the formation of the vein, there has been a subsidence, or an uplifting of the earth—that the vein or rent was in generally vertical—that the stratum in which it was embedded had subsequently softened and undergone decomposition, or the like. Such sophistry, in the absence of good grounds for argument, is usually resorted to, but they are mere assertions, based upon nothing.

Again, in the 24 fm. level under the adit, in Great Crinnis, a vertical branch of silver-lead ore fell in, and combined itself with the rich course of copper ore met with at that level, and produced a considerable quantity of argentiferous copper ore, which not being recognised at the time was unfortunately treated and sold as the grey sulphate of copper; but when the workings of the mine were resumed under the Great Crinnis Consols Mining Company, the value of the small silver-lead vein was detected, and, although excepting where it came in contact with the copper vein, it seldom exceeded an inch in width, it was wrought with some success—several small parcels of the ore having fetched from 200L to 300L per ton; but apart from the copper lode there was no indication of the presence of copper in this vein. To what partial operation then may we attribute the circumstance, that whilst the large vein in this filling process was furnished with abundance of copper ore, the silver vein, notwithstanding it was in immediate proximity, and running parallel with it, bore no trace of that metal? This, no doubt, will be accounted for upon the principle of chemical affinity, but I doubt if such a mode of reasoning would be very satisfactory to the generality of your readers.

Other remarkable occurrences and changes connected with this most extraordinary lode are yet to be recorded, and which I apprehend may present further difficulties to the geological theorists. The Great Crinnis Mine sett was bounded on the east by a cross-course, about 6 feet wide, and running in a direction nearly north and south; it was composed of a soft blue clay, and was used by the miners for their candles and tamping, in the absence of a better material. East of this cross-course no lode answering to the Crinnis lode was ever discovered, and the lode for upwards of 70 fms. west of the cross-course was uniformly poor and unproductive, composed principally of the killas of the mine, with here and there a spot of ore or soft iron pyrites; but as it proceeded westerly it took a more defined character, and formed a hard quartzose vein of many feet in thickness, but still without ore, through it was at this point accompanied by promising looking iron pyrites and blende, and a few fathoms further progress in the adit level, about 12 fms. from the surface, led to a fine large lode, producing rich stones of copper ore in combination with the sulphure of zinc or blende (the black-jack of the Cornish miner), iron pyrites, and ferruginous quartz (gossan): this continued about 50 fms. in length, when the sulphure of zinc almost entirely disappeared, and an almost unparalleled rich course of ore was laid open. On the back of this course of ore there was a splendid gossan, but the great course of ore was barely 100 fms. in length; it then passed into an highly crystallised but unproductive quartz stone, which continued westerly for 150 fathoms or more into Wheal Regent sett, but towards the western extremity of that sett, for about 100 fms. long, it formed two small veins, which were more or less productive of copper ore, but with very little zinc ore, and not a vestige of tin. Still further west, on the Caradon sett, those lodes for a number of fathoms were more or less productive of copper ore, but towards the western extremity of Caradon, about a quarter of a mile west of Regent Mine, these lodes having united, first began to produce rich stones of the oxides of tin, intimately blended with the black and yellow sulphures of copper. And within 100 fms. west of that point, in the Charlestown United Mines, the lode passing into a greenstone stratum, the quartzose character of the vein had entirely disappeared, and the copper ore was displaced by a rich deposit of tin; and so entirely was the face of the vein altered, that at some very remote period, when its backs were worked for tin, it had obtained the cognomen of the "black works," from the dark colour of its matrix. These works were resumed by the Charlestown United Mines Company for tin, about 20 years ago, and have since been wrought with great success, but in their sett the copper had almost wholly disappeared, and westerly of this the lode, passing into a stratum of argillaceous schist became for a great length quite unproductive, and divested of any metallic character, saving sprinklings of iron, though it was searched and cross-cut at various places, at no small depths and at considerable expense; but it was known that about half a mile westerly of the Charlestown United Mines lode, to use the familiar phraseology of the day, would fall in with the junction of the killas with the great granitic range; and in perfect reliance on the concurrent statements of the learned geologists of the day, nothing less than an immense deposit of metalliferous ores was counted upon; but alas, in this instance, many a practical miner was doomed to disappointment.

At or near the junction, at the back, the lode had been opened. It was of a fine size, but afforded no gossan; nevertheless, it was a very promising quartzose stone, occasionally giving some good-looking iron pyrites; and as in the Fowey Consols, and other copper mines in the locality, there had not been much

gossan seen, the absence of it in this case was not so very discouraging. In the fond hope, therefore, of realising the flattering predictions of the geologists, a spirited prosecution of a mine at this point was proceeded with, and great were the expectations of the shareholders. The shaft had reached its destination for the first cross-cut. The cross-cut was rapidly making way to its object; all were on the tip-toe of expectation; when, behold! one fine morning, the adit, which up to this time had given out only, comparatively speaking, a limpid stream, seemed suddenly charged with a river of blood. It told its own tale—a woful tale to the unfortunate shareholders. All their high hopes, anticipations, and expectations had—

"Melted into air, into thin air,
And, like the basiest fabric of a vision,
Left not a rack behind."

The workmen had suddenly cut into the lode, and discovered a rich course of hematitic iron, without the remotest trace of any other metal; and upon this identical lode, about half a mile to the westward of this failure, is even now being wrought an iron mine, with some little success—the back of the vein being for the most part massive quartz, with some traces of iron ore.

Through what new scenes and changes this monstrous lode is destined to pass, is not for me even to surmise; I must leave the subject to the more learned in such abstruse sciences. We have seen it rich in copper, tin, iron, and zinc. It has produced some silver and lead, and those metals were intimately combined with sulphur and arsenic. I also detected the presence of antimony in the argentiferous ores. From all the accounts hitherto obtained from California, the gold-producing rock of that country is quartzose. It is in the far west, it must be confessed, but the lode upon which I have been descanting continues its course westerly; and I consider it just as possible that it may be the identical gold-producing vein of that El Dorado, as that it was charged with its metal from below, or filled from above; and having hinted at the possibility of the Californians owing to it the immense riches which is to change the face of the currency, I leave it to the theoretical geologists and mineralogists, for their amusement, to endeavour to trace the facts.

"The wide, the unbounded prospect lies before them;
If shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it,
Here will I hold."

Camborne, April 21.

A PRACTICAL MINER.

ON VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS AND THE ORIGIN OF STREAM TIN

SIR,—On looking over your Journal of the 22d instant, I was much amused with friend Paul's legends and mining traditions, particularly to find him of the igneous school, and believing that every mountain on Dartmoor was the production of that terrific age. I have no doubt but that he believes what is written in the Book of Genesis as to the earth, and every living thing being created within six days. Tradition tells us that in early days the lightning flashed, and the thunders rolled, and water deluged the earth, but I am not aware of any ancient writing, with the exception of Milton's, which tells us that at any period since creation the earth became heated to a state of fusion, which rent the globe in countless pieces, and threw up all the hills as fiery mountains. Will friend Paul condescend to tell us, whether it is his opinion that God did this in his wrath to scourge man for the fall of Adam? If so, where did they fly for refuge when the ground they stood on was a liquid fire? It must have destroyed the air they breathed. Does he suppose Milton a divine, who revealed these remains of mountains of fire and stone? In either case there appears to have been a prevailing law that governed the formation of every hill. I would not attempt to argue as to the globe being 8000 or even 8,000,000 years old, but would venture to assert that every hill is produced by the different elementary portions it is surrounded with; and where these combinations vary we find the crystalline rocks do the same. Look at the granite rock; see its countless crystalline structures—see how beautiful they take their places and form; let us suppose them once a melting fiery mass that boiled in ebullition for ages, and then rolled forth like rivers of running water. What law when in such a state could keep each portion and its crystals so distinct? If we look at our melting furnaces, we certainly see there the quartz and capels that heat has not dissolved disseminated through the slag, but they assume no regular form—no two places are alike. If we look at granite 50 ft. deep, or at the deepest point ever reached by man, we find it much the same: it shows no inward visible sign of ever being active volcanic matter. Was it ever so, it certainly would have acted on the hills as a lever, and distorted the lodes in all directions. But this is not the case; lodes are only found displaced when they come in contact with each other: the space between presents that uniform appearance as though it was never disturbed, and every indication that practical mining has discovered only tends to show the crust of the earth to be divided in angular sections or wedge pieces, which appear to be its prevailing law. If we look at the largest mass or the most minute piece, the same material law prevails. If we refer to real sections taken by Ansted, Hopkins, or any other geologist, we also find they have shown that Nature has divided it all into these angular pieces, and every division takes place at what may be fairly termed a lode or vein; or, in other words, we might call the whole a mass of reversed wedges; and in nearly every case we shall find the wedge piece with the point down to have sunk, and those with the point up to have risen. They appear to act *vice versa*, and cause what is commonly called faults, moves, or heaves, that have hitherto baffled man to account for.

I next look at it in the light of its being once a volcanic mass. If any practical man place before him a real section of any part that has been explored in the earth, showing all its lodes or veins, he will find it all divided into angular pieces: then let him study, and endeavour to point out the fulcrum, or the seat of that volcanic power that could act, and swell and raise a hill from thence to the surface of the earth, without distorting the undisturbed part of the lodes; then suppose a real section of a volcanic mountain that burnt for ages through countless lodes and veins, and what would be their present state? Would they be perfect and undisturbed? or would they in many places be distorted, and at others quite extinct? When we look at the component parts of mountains, by what ingenious law can they combine? From long practice and observation, I am not inclined to believe that crystalline rocks are the produce of great heats: it has far more the appearance of a cold process, such as we see Nature performing every day.

This may well be termed the scientific year of the world, when all the most able chemists of the day will display their mighty talents, and bring forth their wondrous works. Will they manufacture by great heat, and produce a similar block to one cleft from this supposed volcanic granite rock? I say, friend Paul, why waste our time on legends and Druid tales? There are far better things in store, and I know thee better fit, but for argument sake I will indulge a little on the tin side of the question, and pass by California and its gold showers for the present. In reference to showers of tinstone from Heaven, do you suppose the ancient tinners of Dartmoor were a highly favoured race in the sight of God, and it was sent them as a blessing, or showered down as a curse to compel them to labour, and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow? I would next ask, if you ever knew of stream tin being found where there was no tin lodes? except in the valleys below, where it is carried down by torrents of water. With regard to its being of a different quality to what is found in lodes, is really nothing more than any rational man might expect—stream tin being an oxide, while that found in mines is mixed with active minerals, such as sulphur, arsenic, and other decomposing ores, which from the lapse of time has dissolved and left the stream tin more pure. Besides, the rough surface displayed in the two western counties will give ample proof that tin was more plentiful and richer in quality near the surface than in depth. In fact, I know of but few instances where ore is found near the surface but it is richer in quality than in depth; such as gold, silver, tin, lead, antimony, iron, manganese, are all found most pure in or near the alluvial soil.

N. ENNOR.

Wivelcome, April 15.

[We have taken some liberties with this communication, having inserted only that portion which really bears on the subject. It is evident Mr. Ennor takes an erroneous view of Capt. Paul's letter, No. 8, on "Mining Traditions"; he gives them as he finds them, and merely suggests whether some of the phenomena seen in the mining districts may not harmonise with them. He does not appear so anxious to support the igneous theory as this communication would imply, and distinctly states his conviction of stream tin generally being the result of decomposition of the matrix, or metal-containing strata. Most traditions have been founded on some physical facts, and we do not see but Capt. Paul's suggestions are as feasible and amusing as many other attempted elucidations of geological phenomena, the true solution of which is beyond the reach of "mortal ken."—ED.: M. J.]

TREVOOLE MINE, IN THE CAMBORNE DISTRICT.

SIR,—Amongst the mines now being, or about to be, set to work, I am pleased to find the above, which is situated in the parish of Crowan, but adjoining the parish of Camborne, now so well known as one of the best mining parishes in the county. A friend has just put into my hands a prospectus for the new working of this mine, from which I select a few facts to indicate the grounds on which the hopes of the adventurers, as to beneficial results, are based. The sett is about three-quarters of a mile in length on the course of the lodes, and about half a mile in width. Five very promising copper lodes have already been discovered within the limits. The sett lies west of the Condarrow, South Wheal Frances, Wheal Bassett, North Bassett, and Wheal Buller mines, the lodes whereof run into it. The lines of the junction of the granite and clay-slate is within the sett; also a large elvan-course parallel with the lodes. In 1827 and 1828 one of the lodes was wrought to a very limited extent, the provision of draining power being insufficient; but even in that period that single lode produced upwards of 6000L worth of tin and copper. It is now proposed to erect a 60-inch steam-engine on the old engine-shaft, already sunk 78 fms. under the adit, which is 18 fms. from the surface; the estimated expense of which, to clear and open the mines, and to erect all needful buildings, is 5000L; but it is believed that considerable returns will be made *ad interim*, and that calls to that amount will not be required. About 500L have been expended by the present proprietors, who have taken 120 shares out of 256, the remainder of which 256 shares are to be disposed of at par, for the *bond fide* working of the mine. Capt. Charles Thomas (of Dolcoath Mine), Capt. Reed

(of the Lewis Mines), and Mr. Evan Hopkins, have reported favourably of the ground, to whom reference is kindly permitted, and I can add my humble testimony to theirs. I should add, that Copper Bottom Mine, once so rich in copper, and promising to be rich again, lies immediately west of Trevoole sett. Truro, April 24. R. SYMONS.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—It must be matter of considerable surprise to the proprietors of the company to observe the recent causeless depreciation in the market value of their shares, duly weighing the progressive advancement making in their new and promising mine operations on the known La Luz vein, the immensely rich continuous product from which, in the immediate vicinity of the two mines leased by the United Mexican Company (Jesus Maria-y-José and La Trinidad), the sinking operations in which towards the vein appear from the tidings by the last two packets strongly to indicate approximation.

A third new undertaking of considerable magnitude, Mina Grande, has already yielded substantial proof of richness, with promise not merely of cancelling at an early period a contemplated outlay to place it in working order, but such immediate returns as will amply compensate the shareholders in this spirited enterprise.

Mr. Parkman, their experienced and intelligent superintendent, wrote per last packet that the workings in arrastre, outside and in upper wall of the vein, presented favourable circumstances to the rapid and economical advancement of the work. He expected in the month commencing (March) to be enabled to test the principal vein in three distinct points by cross-cuts, and that the result will prove satisfactory. Ore from this mine assays 13 marks per monton.

To this may be added that richly-yielding points, opening in a known valuable portion of Rayas—viz.: the contra cielo, La Purisima, frente of the same name, with great probability of being permanent—was now giving out valuable ore, particularly rich in gold. The reported available asset in Guanajuato exceeds that of the preceding month. Rayas profit of the month of February was \$21,039 6 8.

In Rayas, the works in ore—San Christobal, San Crencio, Santa Rosalia, San Diego, and San Isabel—continued to produce ore as in the preceding month. The outlay on the new mine (Aldana) will henceforth be moderated, and it is hoped the changed direction of the working may give out favourable features, hitherto unsuccessfully sought for, but known to exist.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that a substantial asset (over 11,000L) in London awaits only a moderate further remittance, coupled with such tidings of productive realisation from Guanajuato (from one or more of the promising mines already adverted to), to induce the directors in London forthwith to declare a dividend.—AN OLD MEXICAN: April 23.

THE ENGINE AT BODMIN WHEAL MARY.

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error in your report of the working of a 50-in. engine at Bodmin Wheal Mary, wherein you state it is the first 50-in. that has been manufactured east of Truro. I made one in 1846 for Wheal Trelawny, where it is still at work.—JOHN HODGE: St. Austell Foundry, April 22.

LEGITIMATE MINING—MILL POOL MINE.

SIR,—In your valuable Journal of last week I noticed an observation calculated to damage the character of this undertaking; and, as I know that both your object and my own is to support legitimate mining in every part of this country, I take the liberty to trouble you with a few observations upon the short but pithy condemnation of Mill Pool to which I have alluded. The statement is but short; it merely asserts that "Mill Pool has two steam-engines erecting; but Mill Pool is no great things." I contend that, if we have a good thing to say of any one we may say it as curly as we please, but in speaking anything of a contrary tendency it behoves us to be very particular, not only in our method of doing so, but that we be fortified with arguments carrying a strong conviction of the correctness of our position; and in nipping an investment (in which several gentlemen are embarked, supported by good practical authority) in the bud, we should not use our reasons for such a sweeping condemnation, and in destroying the confidence of the proprietary and the public, sparingly. I happen to know that the object in working Mill Pool is purely that for which so many great Cornish mines have been undertaken, and which has done so much good for the county—viz., a well-grounded expectation of gain, upon a fair and candid review of the prospects, as entertained by practical men of standing and experience; and the speedy erection of two engines show that the parties engaged in opening Mill Pool are in earnest. Had the mine been undertaken with any sinister motives, either for puffing the property for the purpose of sale, or for raising it beyond its fair level in the scale of prices, you would not have found me, at any rate, to have advocated its claims to consideration.

The Mill Pool Mine stands surrounded by a cluster of mines, whose value in every direction is equal to any in that belt of metalliferous formation, extending from channel to channel, immediately to the westward of the Great Camborne Mines; and its own peculiar locality is tin-bearing to an extent to satisfy the most covetous. To the south-east are the great mines of Wheal Vor and the Great Work—the foot of the slope of the hills in which they are placed reaching beyond to the northward, and containing the Mill Pool grant. To the eastward is Croft, Gathral, and Godolphin Mines; to the north-eastward Lewis Mines; to the north Wheal Virgin, Gurnyl, and Penberthy Crofts; to the north-west Wheal Friendship and the Tregurrah Downs Mines; and in other points of the compass Owen Vean, Wheal Caroline, Wheal Neptune, Wheal Speedwell, Wheal Wellington; and joined with it, or immediately adjacent to it, lie Halamanning, Retallack, Wheal Guskis, &c., from the whole of which mines an amount of tin and copper has been drawn which has been of enormous value, whether we consider its intrinsic worth, or the benefits its extraction has conferred upon the community. When, some time since, I examined the Mill Pool property, I found the attention of the adventurers directed to two lodes. One of them was called the Mill Pool standard, and had apparently yielded a great body of tin, as its surface had been dug up to the depth to which open casting had been practicable by the old miners. The south lode was the other, and that had been worked by means of a water-wheel, placed under the stream of the Relubbas River, and by its means a more recent race of miners had carried down their works to a slight depth below the adit level; and there is abundant evidence that the proprietors of that period followed the tin ground to the greatest depth of which the power known to that time permitted. I, therefore, consider the present company are warranted in supposing that, with a more effective power, by which they may search the veins to a greater depth, they will find metal to reward their exertions and outlay, because neither the Mill Pool standard, which is an immense vein, and which has yielded large quantities of tin near the surface, nor the south lode, have been worked to very considerable depth.

When I was on the ground, eight or nine months ago, the adit level had been cleared for a great distance, and in the bottom of it good tin ground was found for a great length, I believe nearly 100 fms. Since, I understand, from the reports in the Journal, that the shaft has been sunk to a 10 fm. level, and profitable tin ground had been met with. What more could be expected in this early stage of trial? I must say, that the stuff bringing to the surface had a most promising and inviting character about it, and I since find that Captain Reed, of Wheal Lewis, has pronounced in its favour—a man whose judgment, both as to mines and machinery, if I may judge from the effective manner in which he has laid out his at Wheal Lewis, is not to be doubted.

Though I have no interest in the mine, I know, from long experience, that the shareholders have arrived at that stage of working where all is outlay, and nothing is income. That requires some little consolation and encouragement; and my object in writing you is, as the mine is not a bubble scheme, but an earnestly-arranged undertaking, for the sake of fairly-gotten mining profit, to do away, as far as possible, with the effect of the bomb-shell that your correspondent has fired into the concern, and to cheer them on in their laudable undertaking. If, however, your correspondent has any geological reasons to offer for his opinions which convey such an unfavourable conclusion with them, I shall be glad to see them stated, so that the matter may rest upon its merits.—MINE AGENT: April 23.

NORTH WHEAL BULLER (GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS).

SIR,—Being quite aware of your anxiety to denounce malicious attempts to damage legitimate mining undertakings, I briefly call your attention to the letter of "Fair Play," in last week's Journal. This anonymous correspondent would have it understood that the reports of this mine, published in your Journal, are forwarded without the name of the writer. This I meet with a flat contradiction, which you can confirm. He next impugns the truthfulness of those reports—every word of which may, nevertheless, be implicitly relied upon, and will be confirmed by the manager, Captain W. Sincok, or the agent, Mr. Haye, at the mine, on application being made to them by any respectable parties, who can inspect also, if they desire it. I am unwilling to refer to the sneering tone of the letter; but I merely ask if this anonymous and gratuitous attack upon a promising mine, worked by a highly-respectable company, composed of men of capital and character, and under the guidance of competent and trustworthy agents, has not the appearance of fool rather than "fair" play?—AN ADVENTURER: April 23.

MINING STATISTICS.

SIR,—The public is much indebted to Mr. Joseph Y. Watson for his series of views of mines, drawn up with the ability characteristic of the writer, and eminently useful to the mining public. If Mr. Watson would further add to the obligations thereby created, he would himself, or give permission to some other party to, embody these statistics in a volume, for which, in these days of mining enterprise, a large sale might be calculated upon—this, at least, an idea of one of the numerous steady readers of your Journal. Mr. Watson, I perceive, in his description of Herodfoot Mine, is puzzled to account for the derivation of the name. "Tradition," he states, "gives no

clue to its extraordinary name; but afterwards adds, "the lode runs parallel to the valley of the Herodsfoot River." Will Mr. Watson allow me to suggest that there is the origin of the name—the river being, of course, "as old as the hills." But as to the meaning of Herodsfoot, nothing is more probable than that it is a corrupted word—just as the "Moselle," a small rivulet running by Tottenham, near London, and giving the name to "Muswell" Hill, was originally Moss-well—or a spring fringed with moss.

London, April 22.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—As I find my observations upon the graceful report of the dominant party in this company cannot, without inconveniently dividing them, be brought under the notice of your readers this week, perhaps you will allow me a few words symptomatic of vitality, lest any kind friends should delude themselves by supposing me morally or physically deficient.

To those respectable members of the company who are led away by the confidence derived from assumed earnestness and honesty of purpose in the measure of the contract in dispute, I have merely to urge the common prudence of suspending a judgment. No doubt their own intelligence will have suggested as much, when parties accused of the grossest directions of duty (speaking far within the mark) answer the charges against them by abusive personality, tinged with bigotry; but when I assure them that not one important fact in that report is fairly stated, their interest may lead them to pay henceforth more attention to their affairs than to accept, without reserve, the promises and statements of men whose past assertions have proved so fallacious. This caution is now more especially incumbent on the independent shareholders, as they have, by their late recalcitrance, made themselves personally liable for the litigation of these new administrators, who are solely interested in shrouding the true subject of investigation.—B. MOORE: Park-street, Islington, April 25.

A Compendium of British Mining.

BY J. Y. WATSON, ESQ., F.G.S.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLIDATED SILVER-LEAD MINES.

DEERFERRES, DEVON.

Are situated near the banks of the River Tamar, the sets consisting of Whitson, Lockeridge, and Fursell. In extent they are 858 fathoms (nearly a mile) on the course of the lode, and are held under lease from the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe for 21 years, from the 25th of December, 1844, at 1-20th dues, until the outlay of the present company (5000*l.*) has been repaid them, after which the dues to be 1-15th. Conducted on the Cost-book System, with two-monthly meetings, held regularly in London, when the fullest statements respecting the mines and the accounts are laid before the shareholders. Committee of management, Wm. Alexander Thomas, Esq. (director of Devon Great Consols); H. J. Blaksley, Esq.; J. Browne, Esq. Secretary, Gustavus Kieckhefer, Esq.; offices, 50, Threadneedle-street, London; manager at the mine, James Wolferstan, Esq.; agent, Capt. Robins, Jan.

The mines, comprised under the name of East Tamar, have been worked at various periods since the days of Queen Anne, and have yielded large quantities of silver-lead ore. In the latter part of 1844, a London company obtained the present lease, and commenced operations in April, 1845, by clearing up six different shafts 40 fms. under the adit, of 30 fms. deep, and cleared old levels and made new—in all, nearly 3000 fms.; this, in addition to erecting expensive machinery, was met by a subscribed capital of 15,750*l.*, and ores raised and sold amounting to nearly 10,000*l.* During the commercial crisis in 1847, the holders of the greater part of the shares became bankrupt and insolvent, and, in consequence, the mine was suspended, and the present company entered into negotiations with the old, and eventually purchased the whole concern, with machinery, valued at 8000*l.*, and all the benefit of the large outlay in opening the mine, as before named, for 5175*l.* This sum was provided by a subscription of 11s. 6d. per share on 9000 shares, and calls have since been made, making the amount paid up by the present company 24s. 6d. per share. Mr. James Wolferstan was appointed manager, and operations commenced in April, 1848, and the returns of lead have been, to the 5th April, 1851, 1071 tons 9 cwt., producing 14,350*l.* 18s. 8d. The present returns are 30 tons per month, which very nearly meet the cost; but, as a great quantity of dead work has to be done underground in opening and clearing levels and at surface, in making dressing-floors, &c., the expenses should not rightly be considered as current cost; and as, according to the manager's last report, the ore ground now standing, and immediately available, is 1893 fathoms, and estimated to produce 504 tons of lead, at 14*l.* per ton, the mine, it is hoped, will soon be in a position to make profits. The machinery, &c., is valued at 6110*l.* The matrix of the lode is fluor-spar, which realises from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton, and of which a very considerable quantity (upwards of 1000 tons) is for sale.

Some few years ago East Tamar, in conjunction with South Tamar, was worked under the name of Beeralston, and created extraordinary excitement at the time; but, owing to the reckless and extravagant system of management, ended in disappointment and ruin, though vast quantities of silver were brought to London at different times, and, at each time, the whole mail was engaged to take it! The establishment in London consisted of seven directors, with large salaries, and two managing directors at the mines, with salaries of 800*l.* a year each. The offices in Bishopsgate-street were like a palace, and an usher, with a gold stick, stood at the door. That the company soon failed is, therefore, not to be wondered at; and to contrast its expenditure with the present, we may add the expenses in London now amount to somewhat less than 70*l.* per annum, and in management at the mines 200*l.*; whilst in the purchase of materials, and, in fact, in every department, the most rigid economy, consistent with prudence, is carried out.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BOTALLACK TIN AND COPPER MINE.

The present adventurers commenced working this mine in Jan., 1836, the mine and materials having been purchased from the former adventurers (who made very large profits) by the present purser and manager, Mr. S. H. James, and from that time (1836) until December, 1841, made an outlay of—

Call on adventurers	£17,500	0	0
Tin sold	13,166	0	0
Copper sold	3,050	0	0
Making a total outlay of	£33,726	0	0

The first dividend was made in May, 1842, and from that time until 1846 dividends to the amount of 42,500*l.* were divided. After this the mine became poor, and made a call of 750*l.*; but within the last twelve months the mine has again improved, and has divided three dividends of 500*l.* each. The set is a mile square, and at liberal dues. The tin mine, or Higher Botallack, is sunk 170 fms. from surface; and this mine has improved in depth, and was never producing so much tin as at this time. In the Crown's (or lower mine) the prospects are very cheering. In the 150 and the copper lode is worth 90*l.* per fm.; and as soon as the 165 and 180 get under this ore, great returns are anticipated. This part of the mine is 180 fms. under the sea level, and the 100 and 115 fms. levels are extended 370 fms. north from shaft. The shallow levels the present adventurers have never driven. The sea is occasionally heard overhead in stormy weather; there is a 36-in. engine on this part of the mine, working four strokes a minute, 5-inch pump. The sea was never "tapped" in this mine; but at Wheel Cock, which has lately been added to Botallack set, it has been done, and is the spot to which the agents take the "lion hunters," who wish to go under the Atlantic and hear it roar; and there is no mistake in saying it is an awful sound to "ears polite."

DUES PAID BY MINES AND STREAMS IN THE PARISH OF ST. JUST, 1850.

Works.	Mineral.	Dues.	Amount.
Levant	Tin	1-20	£731 6 0
Ditto	Copper	1-20	563 13 0
Ballewidgen	Tin	1-20	691 1 0
Botallack	Tin	1-20	445 14 0
Ditto	Copper	1-20	44 16 3
Wheel Owers	Tin	1-20	250 17 3
Sparrow Consols	Tin	1-20	269 14 4
Bocawell Downs	Tin	1-20	228 3 0
Bocawell Downs	Tin	1-20	59 13 9
Wheel Bal	Tin	1-20	39 11 9
Belovell and Nanpan	Tin	1-20	20 4 6
Beyers	Tin	1-20	7 11 8
St. Just	Tin	1-20	14 0 0
Hicks	Tin	1-20	5 0 0
Bocawell	Tin	1-20	30 0 0
Wheel Aubus	Tin	1-20	1 0 0
North Levant	Tin	1-20	0 0 0
Total			£3428 5 0

Being an excess of 231 11s. 1d. over that of 1849.

PROGRESS OF MINING—DIVIDENDS, &c.

We this week furnish the third portion of this important quarterly account, which must prove interesting to all who participate in the advantages therein specified, as well as our readers generally:—

BALLEWIDGEN (tin mine, St. Just) comprises an extensive sett 1200 fms. long, containing several extraordinary rich tin lodes. The concern has been more a private adventure, among a few individuals in and around Penzance and the western district, than a public mining company, so that we are not supplied with sufficient statistical information to make such a report of it as we could wish, and it really deserves, still, we think it right to give what we can, and hope it will induce the purser, or one of the agents or adventurers, to furnish us with full particulars, which we shall most readily insert. The shares are 162*l.*, and the outlay thereon was 11*l.* 6s., or 18,346*l.* It has been very productive, and realised handsome profits: as far as we are able to trace, it has been doing so for eight years past. In 1845 the dividends were about 4000*l.*, the returns of tin being about 50 tons per month (exceeding that of any mine in the county). The first six months of 1846 left a profit of 2040*l.* 11s. 3d.—487*l.* 4s. more, or 6s. divided on 31st August. In 1849 dividends of 849*l.* 16s., or 2*l.* 3s. per 162*l.* were made. In 1850 they were 2844*l.* or 1*l.* 15s., making for the two last years 6334*l.* 16s., or 3*l.* 18s. per share. They made a further dividend, on the 1st Jan., of 609*l.*, being 7s. 6d. per share, and we are daily expecting to learn of another for the last quarter. The dues are unusually moderate, only 1-35d., and 11 years of the lease is unexpired. At the present market price of shares, 10*l.* per 162*l.*, it is 9 years' value. Towards Christmas, 1847, the 114 fms. level was in a very rich course of tin. The dividends have not been regular, owing to the fluctuations in the price. The number of individuals employed is about 650. Upon the mine are two pumping engines, several steam-whims for drawing and crushing, one large one for the latter purpose working 96 heads. On the 22d Jan., 1847, a tremendous run of ground took place at this mine, the largest ever recorded; it resembled an earthquake; being nearly 50 fms. in length, 10 fms. wide, and 3 fms. deep. Fortunately it had been long foreseen, whereby the agents used every necessary precaution to save property and life, in which they were most happily successful, not a single person being hurt.

WHEAL TRELAUNY (silver-lead, Menheniot) is in 520 shares, upon which calls have been made to the amount of 3*l.* 15s. (1850*l.*). The sett is from 400 to 450 fms. in length, and taken for 21 years about 8 years ago, paying 1-12th dish to the lords. Since 1844 they have made considerable returns, particularly from the ground to the southward, yielding about 100 tons of ore monthly. They have ample steam-power of every description, and are in an excellent state of working down to a 92 fms. level, and likely to maintain the present rate of dividends, if not increase them. From 1846 to the present date a total dividends paid have been 13,780*l.*, or 26*l.* 10s. per share; at the present marketable rate of shares, 55*l.*, it is nine years' value.

TRETHELLAN (copper mine, Gwennap), a continuation of Trevaun lode westward for 84 fms. in length, has only one shaft, which is down 150 fathoms below adit, the latter being 60 fms. from surface. The 27, 45, 60, 75, 100, and 136 fathom levels respectively, from Trevaun Mine, have been driven right through this sett, yielding good profit to the shareholders. The water is drained by the Trevaun engine, they paying compensation. The concern is in 120 shares, and became profitable before 5*l.* per share had been expended. The dues are 1-15th, and the lease has 11 years to run. The dividends have been about 400*l.* per share. During the last two years the lode has not turned out so good; the dividends have, therefore, declined. On the 28th Jan. they paid from Nov. and Dec. ores a dividend of 300*l.*, being 2*l.* 10s. We have no notice of the following two months' statement, but at that rate of dividend the present market price of shares, 18*l.*, would be only 14 years' purchase. Still, from the present decreased sampling of ores from this mine, it is not likely that bi-monthly or regular dividends will be made, which accounts for the depreciation in the price of shares.

LEVANT (tin and copper, St. Just) is principally held by gentlemen resident in the vicinity (Penzance and Truro), who have realised very large profits therefrom. It produces very rich ore of both kinds, and is worked 240 fms. below the sea level, and a considerable way out under it, so that in rough weather the breaking of the waves upon the beach is distinctly heard by the labourers. The water in some of the levels is rather salt, though there is very little of it. The profits divided since 1836 were to a considerable amount. During the last two years they paid 10,720*l.*, being 67*l.* per 160*l.*. In February a further sum of 800*l.*, being 5*l.* per 160*l.*, was divided. At that rate, the present price of shares, 175*l.*, is six years' value.

WHEAL SEXTON (copper, Camborne)—This concern commenced operations in 1838, and expended 21,866*l.*—being divided into 198 shares, upon which 107*l.* each had been paid. The great counter lode, which is from 6 to 8 feet wide, runs through the sett of North Roakear, East Crofty, and East Pool, and westward through West Seton. This counter has yielded large returns. There are several other lodes in the sett, which is in an excellent mining neighbourhood. This mine paid her first dividend 10th Feb., 1846, of 7*l.* 10s. per share; and up to the end of last year had paid 36,729*l.*—say, 185*l.* 10s. per 198th share; in Feb. last, another of 5*l.* (per 198th), 990*l.* The account day for Jan. and Feb. was on Monday last, which we shall give particulars of, if favoured with it in time. At this rate of dividend, the market price of shares (210*l.*) is seven years' value.

WHEAL REETH (Uny Lelant) is a productive tin mine, and has been at work for several years; in 240 shares; the capital expended (204*l.* per share) is 4920*l.* It has made considerable return to its shareholders; but, being almost a private company, we are unable to supply such statistical facts as we could desire—suffice it to say that we shall be ready to do so, if favoured with the particulars from an authentic source, which is very desirable. During last year it divided 3000*l.* profit, being 12*l.* 10s. per share. In Feb. it made a dividend of 1200*l.*, which is 5*l.* per share, and one is expected this month, showing the prosperity that attends its prosecution at this moment. At such a rate, these shares, at 105*l.* each, are 34 years' value.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP (copper, Mary Tavy, Devon) has for upwards of half a century been a very productive and profitable mine, yielding dividends to its fortunate proprietors, amounting to 297,078*l.* 19s. 11d., and paying the lord's dues, 35,859*l.* 11s. 4d. The mine is 210 fathoms deep, the original outlay upon which was 15,120*l.*, being 120*l.* per 126th share. In February, 1756*l.* dividend was made, being 6*l.* per share; therefore, at the present market price, 120*l.*, it is about four years' value.

WEST CARADON (copper, St. Cleer, Liskeard) was worked a very many years back, "beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant." It was resumed by the present proprietors in 1838, and is divided into 256 shares, upon which an expenditure of 20*l.* each brought them into profitable operation. The sett is about 440 fms. north and south, and 370 from east to west, having South Caradon lodes running through it, adit about 23 fathoms, and levels below, 128 fms. on Vivian's lode. They have a fine course of ore gone down in the bottom of the 50, on Jope's lode, from whence a rich stone, about 32 cwt., was taken of about 40 produce, consisting of malleable copper, grey and other ore, which is now in the Great Exhibition of 1851. It commenced making dividends in 1845, and to the end of 1850 had paid 39,104*l.*—being 152*l.* 15s. per share. In February it divided 640*l.*, being 2*l.* 10s. per 256th share; a similar dividend is expected this month, and more for the future, prospects being exceedingly good, which, at 117*l.* 10s. market value for shares, is 74 years' value.

ST. IVE'S CONSOLS (tin, St. Just) has been at work about 36 years; in 94 shares, the outlay upon which was 80*l.* each, which brought them into a remunerative state, since which they have made very large profits; but we are not in a position to state correctly the amount, and therefore hope to receive such statistical information as the parties interested may be willing to convey to us for publication. The profits have fluctuated according to the price of tin. The mine is nearly 200 fms. in depth, and the source from whence a considerable portion of its riches has been derived is from the Caradon, which would prove very interesting could we obtain full particulars from an agent belonging to the mine, which we hope to do. In February they made a dividend of 876*l.*, being 4*l.* per 94th share, which, according to market price of shares (80*l.*), is about 44 years' value, supposing the dividends are kept up bi-monthly.

LEWIS MINE (St. Erth) was put to work by the present party in May, 1848, in 1000 shares, and upon the outlay of 17*l.* per share became profitable in Jan., 1849, since which she has paid off the floating balance then standing of about 8000*l.*, and upwards of 2000*l.* more for the requisite machinery necessary to bring her into the present state of profitable working. They have only recently reached the depth of 90 fms., and intersected the lode. As soon as they are under the tinny ground they had in the 80, the samplings will increase, and the prospects for copper are exceedingly good, so that larger dividends will, in all probability, ere long, be forthcoming. The first dividend of 10s. per share was made 4th December last; the second 10s. on the 12th February; the third 10s. on the 9th inst. At the present price of shares, 21*l.*, it would be about seven years' purchase.

PROVIDENCE MINES (tin, Uny Lelant) have been at work for several years, under the able management of Capt. Sanders, R.N., to whom the adventurers presented in February, 1850, a handsome purse containing 100 guineas, for his ability and exertions in bringing the mine into such a profitable state of working. The shares (204*l.* paid) are held in few hands, and it may be considered almost as a private company, which accounts for our being unable to render any particulars. The dividends in 1849 were 8440*l.*, and in 1850, 2576*l.*—together, 11,124*l.* per 560th share. In February they divided 420*l.*, being 15s. per share, at which rate shares at 302*l.*, the market price, is about 64 years' value.

EAST WHEAL RASHLEIGH—A lead and copper mine, situated in the parish of Lanthorn, Cornwall, a short distance below Herodsfoot Mine, and the stratum congenial for lead, has been favourably reported on by Captain Denstap, of West Caradon Mine. A new company has this week been formed, divided into 3000 shares, for putting it again to work.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 80 fms. level, is without change since the last report. The lode in the 80 fms. level, east of this shaft, is 4 fms. wide; 21 feet of the north part is worth, for copper ore, from 26*l.* to 30*l.* per fm., and has the appearance of fast improving. The north part that was spoken of in our last report, under No. 1 winze, is in the bottom of the 80 fms. level, is 3 fms. wide, and we believe will, in sinking on it, be much wider very shortly, and may be valued at the present time for copper ore from 38*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. We shall continue to open on the lode here. The lode in No. 2 winze is 4 fms. wide; 3 fms. of the south part is solid copper ore, and worth from 86*l.* to 100*l.* per fathom. In the 70 fms. level, east of the engine-shaft, we have been driving by the side of the ore course during the past week, consequently none of the ore has been broken since; this is for effecting a communication with Wyld's shaft, which we hope will be in about a week from this time. The lode in the 70 fathom level, west of Wyld's shaft, is 3 fms. wide, and on the north part there is a solid branch of copper ore 6 inches wide. There is no change to notice in any other part of these mines.

BEDFORD UNITED.—There has been no lode taken down in the 115 fms. level east of engine-shaft; the lode in the same level, east of Andrew's winze, is 2 feet wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in this level west. In the 103 east the lode is 3 fms. wide, and will produce 4 tons per fm. The lode in the rise in the 90 is producing some good saving work. The winze in the 80 is still sinking by the side of the lode. In the 47 north we have cut a lode about 18 in. wide, composed of mangle, spar, and black ore. There is a part of the lode about 6 fms. further north, but we have determined driving on the course of the present part of the lode for a short time.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—The engine works well, and the pitwork is completed to the 29. We are driving west from the plat, to cut No. 3 lode, and have just commenced to drive east upon the lode. In the 10 fms. level the pitches upon No. 3 are producing good work, and the tributors earning wages. On No. 1 lode the western winze is holed to Spargo's drift, and the lode west continues to produce good ore. We have now driven upon this lode for 15 fms. through a fine course of ore, averaging fully 2 tons of ore per fm. for the whole length. Various tribute pitches will be set on this lode on setting-day (next Saturday). We are cutting through a lode in a cross-cut south of adit, which contains some branches of ore. The ore floors are increased in size, and we have 27 hands fully employed in the ore dressing department. We shall sample at least 50 tons on the 12th of next month, and, from present prospects, double the quantity at our next sampling.

BORINGDON PARK.—We broke some splendid work to-day from Murchison's engine-shaft in one of our south branches. I should have sent you a box of specimens this evening; but the stones are so very tender that they will not bear shaking.

BOSCOA.—There is a good lode of tin in the engine-shaft, 11 fms. under the 11 fms. level, from 8 to 15 in. wide; this lode is going wider and better as we sink. There is also a good lode of tin in the 40 fms. level, west from engine-shaft. We have also tin in our 30 fms. level, west, and at York's shaft, in the 14 fms. level, east and west from shaft. Both ends have much improved the last three weeks, particularly the east end, we consider our prospects were never so good since we commenced operations as at the present time; and if the lode in the engine-shaft continues to improve as it has done this last fortnight, we have every reason to believe we shall be very shortly in a position to very considerably increase our returns of tin.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 20 fms. level, west of the engine-shaft, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding about 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 fms. level, west from the shaft, is 7 feet wide, with several small branches of lead ore, but not of much value. The winze sinking under this level, west of the shaft, is producing 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back and bottom of the deep adit level west are yielding from 8 to 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in Hallett's shaft is still disordered, and at present rather poor.

BRYNAIL.—Since last report we have commenced driving east of the first adit cross-cut, and the lode in the end will now produce upwards of 1 ton per fm.; this is a continuation westward of the course of lead in the 15 and 10 fms. levels. The lode in the 15 fms. level is worth about 30*l.* per fm., and the stopes in the back 45*l.* per fm. We have set stopes in the back of the 10 fathom level east of Hill's rise, which will produce about 3 tons per fm. The stopes in the 5 fms. level are just as when last reported. We find from the appearance of the end in the adit level, west of Hill's rise, that we are not far from the course of lead gone down in the 10 fathom level. We hope to have our shaft completed to the adit in about three months.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the diagonal shaft sinking below the 125 fms. level is 15 in. wide, producing stones of lead, and opening tribute ground; the lode in the 125 north and south is 12 in. wide, producing saving work, and laying open ground that will net at a moderate tribute. We are obliged to suspend the sinking of the counting-house shaft below the 112, in consequence of a great influx of water, which is grievous, the 125 being so far behind it. The lode in the 125, north of the south engine-shaft, is 12 inches wide, composed of soft spar, prisms, and stones of lead; we are pushing it on as fast as possible, by six men, to unwater the 112 fms. level; the lode in the 112 fms. level, south of south mine, is 10 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm. We purpose extending the 125 in the same direction shortly, to keep pace with the other report (112). The lode in the 70, south of the south mine, is 8 in. wide, and will produce 8 cwt. of lead per fm. Johnson's lode, in the 125 east, is 24 feet wide, composed of spar, mangle, and stones of yellow copper ore of good quality; I never saw it looking so well as it is at present; the same lode in the 50 east is 2 ft. wide, also producing stones of ore. Our object here is to get to the east of the great cross-course, where the lode is very likely to prove productive. The lode in the rise over the 70 fms. level is 5 feet wide, producing 24 tons per fm.; the stopes in the western end of the same will produce 5 tons per fm. We have extended the 80 cross-cut north of Kelly Bray shaft 7 fms., and intersected more than 20 branches, all of them containing copper and lead, and we have just cut a lode of lead, and I have no doubt they will form a junction between this and the rise, where the lode is so compact; therefore, we shall commence sinking to effect a communication to the 70 fms. level as quick as possible. We sampled on Monday the 21st inst. a parcel of lead ores, computed 45 tons, to be tendered for as usual, and we intend to offer for sale a parcel of copper ores, the next of Holmbush sale of copper ores at the public ticketing, particulars of which will be given in due time.

CEFN BRUNO.—The lode in the 24 fms. level, east of whim-shaft, is still disordered; the lode is 2 ft. wide with some good stones of ore. The lode in the adit east is 4 feet wide, very promising, and now producing 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in shaft sinking from the hill side is still looking promising, with good stones of ore. The lode is not yet cut in the deep adit level, but a good deal of water is coming out of the end, indicating a near approach to the lode.

CWMYSTWYTH.—A good lode has been discovered in an old sink below Boswell's level, and there is also a very good lode in the adit level driving upon the south branch towards this point; the best part of the lode is, however, believed to be still to the north.

COPPER BOTTOM.—The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 50 fathom level, and we are now preparing to fix our bottom lift. In the 50 fms. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, containing spots of ore; in the rise in the back of this level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode at present is unproductive. In the 40 fms. level, west of Paul's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, blende, mangle, and ore, but the lode is favourable for sinking. There is no alteration in the 60 east to notice this week; this end will be communicated with the winze in the 50 fathom level in the course of this month, which will be a great benefit in ventilating the 60 fms. level; in the bottom of the end of the 60 west, and for 3 ft. high, we have a good ore lode, which is evidently rising; and, judging from its appearance during the last three or four days, I have reason to believe the lode will, ere long, be more productive than it now is. We are progressing well with Cartber's and also Rendle's shafts. I have set the open cutting, or lobby, to clear out, at 24 fms. per fathom; and the men are pushing on well the work. We shall immediately commence the cutting the water, least to bring the water to the level. We are not getting on so fast as I could wish with the dressing of the ore—being obliged to reduce the whole by hand. However, we shall sample in a few days 25 tons.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The 60 end is favourable for driving, and the lode is producing some ore in a pretty good way. We have about 5 fms. more to drive to communicate with the 40 rise, which I think will be done in this month, if the ground continues as favourable as at present. This will ventilate the 30 fms. level, the 40 fms. level, and improve the ventilation of the whole mine; the 40 winze is at present poor, but the lode is favourable for sinking. There is no alteration in the 60 east to notice this week; this end will be communicated with the winze in the 50 fathom level in the course of this month, which will be a great benefit in ventilating the 60 fms. level; in the bottom of the end of the 60 west, and for 3 ft. high, we have a good ore lode, which is evidently rising; and, judging from its appearance during the last three or four days, I have reason to believe the lode will, ere long, be more productive than it now is. We are progressing well with Cartber's and also Rendle's shafts. I have set the open cutting, or lobby, to clear out, at 24 fms. per fathom; and the men are pushing on well the work. We shall immediately commence the cutting the water, least to bring the water to the level. We are not getting on so fast as I could wish with the dressing of the ore—being obliged to reduce the whole by hand. However, we shall sample in a few days 25 tons.

EAST RASHLEIGH.—We have forked the water 5 fms. under the adit level, and find the ground all worked east and west of engine-shaft for tin. We have discovered a level going east on the north lode, and the ground is all worked for tin. The attic in the bottom of the shaft is rich for tin, the smalls of it worth 1*l.* 6d. per sack of 14 gallons—I never saw anything like it before in any mine that I ever have been concerned in. In the adit end, where we set the pitch on the flat lode, the men are going on well. We want to get to bottom as speedily as possible, so as to put miners to work, when I have no doubt we shall raise an abundance of tin.

EAST CROWDALE.—My impression is, that we shall get a better defined lode, as well as more productive, under the elvan-courses than above; the lode is of more size, and we have now good work coming from the 80. The tender for altering the engine is 56*l.* 10s., which is too high; it can be done cheaper, when we are down another lift, as we can then part with some stamping power during the process of sinking, without leaving the engine any deeper; and if our prospects improve, so as to employ the whole of the stamps, we must then do it.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The branch in the 23 fms. level west is inclining fast towards the lode, which will form the north part of the lode 6 ft. further west; the branch is small, producing good stones of ore, but not of much value—ground improved for driving. The lode in the 23 east is producing some good work for 3 feet high in the end. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 12 east is producing occasionally stones of ore—a kindly lode, but not rich. The lode in the 12 east is very large, yielding some ore, but not of much value; I purpose discontinuing this next setting-day, and to put the men in the winze to communicate to the 23 as soon as possible, having two objects in view—more air, and laying open more ground for stopping the backs of the 23 as soon as the winze is holed. We purpose sinking at once a winze in the bunch of ore west of the shaft. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 12 fms. level west is yielding 7*l.* worth of ore per fm.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—The 10 fms. level is again improved, both in size and quality, the lode being about 10 inches big, except towards the bottom of the level, where it is still small, but evidently widening throughout; the ground is much softer for driving, and appears better altogether. The engine-house is almost ready to receive the engine. We brought the boiler on the mine yesterday, and things went on well.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—We have cut the north lode about 200 fms. west of the deep adit; it is 3 fms. wide, of very promising character, containing pitch, munda, flookan, and apor, and grey copper ore, and there is every appearance of it making a quantity of copper in depth at the foot of the granite. We are now trying to discover this lode east of the heavy, and hope to do so this week; if it would warrant the putting up of steam-power, independent of the numerous other lodes this east contains.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The shaftmen are still employed in cutting the shaft pit in the 110 fm. level at Taylor's shaft, in consequence of part of the men being employed dividing the shaft for the whim to draw stuff; the pit is not finished. The 96 fm. level, east from Clarke's shaft, south of the great elvan-course, continues in the improved state as last reported. In the 84 fathom level east from Clarke's shaft, on the north lode, no alteration, fully 2 feet wide, and rich for tin, worth 15 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; the pitch in the back of the 84 fm. level, west from Clarke's shaft, is improved. In the 76 fm. level, west from Clarke's shaft, some good stones of tin. In the 56 fathom level, west from Slick's shaft, the lode is improved. In the 45 fm. level, east from new Gland's shaft, much as last reported, the lode small, but rich for tin. The pitches are producing all the usual quantity of tin.

HEIGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 45 fms. improved since last taken down, producing good stones of black and yellow ore, and altogether exhibiting a very encouraging appearance, and promising improvement eastward. In the 35 fathom level the lode is large, and carrying a little ore. From the indications in the cross-cut towards the south lode, I am induced to think we are getting near the lode, the ground being impregnated with ore. Hitchens's shaft is being sunk as fast as possible—no new appearance. The lode in the 35 level is 3 feet wide, and although not rich, is very promising, and producing a little saving work.

HENNOCK.—I am very anxious to see the lode in the 30 fm. level, when I have no doubt but that we shall realise in a great measure our sanguine expectations.

HOLMBUSH.—The 50l. contract will be finished this month, and everything is going on favourably as we could wish for with respect to Hitchens's engine-shaft. The lode in the 132 fm. level south (the lead lode) is 24 ft. wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fm.; the slopes in the back of this level will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; the 132, west of the cross-cut, opposite the diagonal shaft, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. We have also commenced sinking a winze below this level behind the end. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide, producing fine stones of ore, and promising a speedy improvement. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, munda, blende, and stones of copper ore. The ground in Wall's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level, is, on the whole, favourable; the slopes in the bottom of the 100 fm. level is much the same as last reported on; the lode in the 100, east of the great cross-course, will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom; and, as we intimated in our last report, no time will be lost in bringing to market a parcel of lead ore.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the 10 fm. level rise is worth 8 cwt., the salt level rise 8 cwt., and the salt sump sump 9 cwt. of lead ore per fm. At Old Brandley, we have been cross-cutting during the week to find the laying side of the vein, which is very hard at present, and we are inclined to think there must be something off this way, as we have not had any properly defined wall on this side for some time. At Thorthwaite Mine, in the 17 fm. level, No. 1 slope is worth 8 cwt., and No. 2 slope 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. Six men are sinking the engine-shaft.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 74, west of Stewart's, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 62 fm. level, west of Gilpin's, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 5 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 50, west of ditto, is 4 feet wide, very kindly for lead ore. The lode in the 40, west of ditto, is 3 ft. wide, yielding fine stones of lead ore. The lode in the 30, west of Keith's, is 6 ft. wide, very kindly for lead. A vessel has arrived to take another cargo of lead ore from us.

LAMHEROEE.—I find the progress of the mine to be satisfactory in its principal points. The extension of the 60 fm. level, north from the engine-shaft, is now 50 fms., and is perpendicular to the cropping of the champion lode; it is driven by eight men, at 10l. per fm., and is in a very fair killing on the east side of the cross-course—20 or 30 fms. further driving will cut the great champion lode, which in our last dispatch had shown such important and valuable appearances. A dross shaft, on this lode, is about 7 fms. deep, and the lode has increased from 6 to 10 ft. wide by the addition of the northern branch, which was divided from it by a horse of kilaas. From the sampling which we have made from this great lode we find it to hold tin throughout; the assays vary from 15 to 25 per cent. of oxide of tin, which, if we assume 10 per cent., the value of a fm. will equal 150l., and the amount of ore raised from the present shaft will probably amount to 1500l. I find the wheel-pit, wheel-stamps, and burning-house progressing. This wheel will afford a very small power in comparison to the great amount of ore being discovered; however, it will not cost our available water-power, which otherwise would be lost. We shall not be in a position to return tin until the end of May. The great point of consideration shortly will be the erection of a steam-engine. I have not had time to go into particulars about the tin lode in the engine-shaft—I am about going underground at present to investigate this lode. Capt. Ople says it is about the same as I reported last. At Josse's shaft, on the B lode, we are cross-cutting in the 14 fm. level, as the water prevents us sinking to the 20 fm. level; this obstruction we must overcome by a connection of light horizontal rods with our engine, and a small lift will be sufficient. I expect to see our B lode cut before I leave, which may be Saturday next. I will duly report each day my progress.

LEWIS.—The new lode in the 90, west from engine-shaft, is 6 in. wide, producing stones of tin. The same lode in the 80, west from copper ore shaft, is 5 in. wide, opening tribute ground. The south lode in the 80, west from sump-shaft, is 5 in. wide, producing good work for tin, with kindly appearances. The new lode in the 40, 30, and 20 fm. levels, west from copper ore shaft, are from 12 to 15 in. wide, opening good tin ground. On the copper ore lode we are rising from the 40, and sinking from the 20 fm. levels, east of copper ore shaft for ventilation, and hope to communicate the same by the end of May. The 20 fm. level, east from copper ore shaft, is much the same as when last reported.

LLWYNMALEES.—The prospects of this mine are most encouraging. In the 24 fm. level west the lode has very much improved; in the 24 fm. level east the lode appears to be getting stronger, and now contains a nice branch of ore. In the 14 fm. level west the lode has greatly improved—in fact, this level appears improving daily; in the 14 fm. level east there is some ore, but not enough at present to pay its way; the slopes for 3 fms. over the 14 fm. level, west of western winze, are not looking so well; the slopes from 3 to 5 fms. over the 14 fm. level, west from western winze, are considerably improved. The 30 fms. of ore sold on the 3d has not yet been shipped, in consequence of the non-arrival of the vessel at Aberystwith.

MERLLYN.—The whim-shaft is sunk about 8 fms. below the 16 fm. level; the lode is not so good as when last reported; the present value is about 24l. per fathom, but has every appearance of again shortly improving. The winze east of the whim-shaft has been sunk about 3 fms.; the lode is worth about 20l. per fm., with very soft congeal ground; a very short distance east of this place the lode is much more valuable, and taking a western dip. The end driving west of whim-shaft is worth about 5l. per fm. The 15-rod level, west of footway shaft, is worth about 3l. per fm., and improving as getting clear of the cross-course. A small branch has been intersected in the cross-cut from the engine-shaft, but the main lode is not yet reached.

NORTH BULLER.—The new plunger and drawing lifts in Louisa engine-shaft are completed, and working remarkably well. The men are now engaged in fixing ladders for foot-way. On Monday next we shall re-commence sinking. Do not imagine that anything can accrue to hinder our progress till we get to the 40 fm. level, which we calculate to do in about 10 weeks. At that level we would recommend driving north and south to intersect Louisa and other lodes; and from the appearance of Louisa lode in the bottom of the diagonal shaft, and also the lodes that we met with in sinking the engine-shaft, we may fairly expect at that depth they will prove productive. Since last report, we have intersected and driven east 2 fms. 4 ft. on King's lode, which is of a very promising nature; it is 20 in. wide, and underlying north about 6 in. to a fm., composed of fine gossan, quartz, prlan, and flookan, intermixed, and in very favourable ground for driving—let to drive 3 fms. at 10l. per fm.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—In our adit level we have driven 7 fms. 10 in., at 4l. 10s. per fm., and set it on Saturday at 4l. per fm.; the lode is small, being intersected by a cross-course, which has intersected it, but the ground is soft, and of a promising appearance, and I have no doubt, after driving a little further, the lode will assume its former size. Our wheel-pit will be finished to-morrow (April 25) and the masons have engaged to build the walls in three weeks. Our bob-pit will be taken out on Saturday, ready for the masons to commence building the walls for the stand. I have two pair of sawyers and two carpenters actively employed about the capstan and shears, and cutting timber for the wheels.

PENRALT.—In the shallow adit eastward the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of barytes, spar, and flookan, and producing some good stones of lead. We shall be obliged to suspend this end for a few weeks, in order to sink a winze below the 4 ft. deeper adit level, where the lode is more regular, and of a very promising appearance. Since last report we have cut the south part of the lode in the deep adit west of the shaft, and are now driving on it westward, and raising some good stones of lead; but the country being somewhat disturbed near the shaft, we do not expect the lode to be very regular, or yield large quantities of lead, till we have driven some few fathoms into the more settled ground.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—In the 24 fm. level west, on our new lode going north, the lode still continues to hold its size, and is producing good stones of tin; going south, it is getting into a more settled state than it has been, and is from 18 inches to 2 feet wide—a very kindly lode. In opening on our new lode we have discovered that the old, or engine-shaft, is holding away in its former course, and in a few days we shall be able to put men to drive on it. In the slopes in the 24 fathom level, west from Carthew's shaft, we were a good lode of tin. Our tributaries are going on just the same as when last reported.

PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY.—The ground is becoming a little softer. I have let 3 fms. to the summer at the same price as the last. They wanted to take more, but as I am in great hopes that we are nearly through the hard Tavy stone, I declined doing so. When this is completed the shaft will be sunk 43 fms. from the adit level. The lode has opened from 15 in. to 4 ft., occasioned by a split; this will come together again. In such hard ground as we have been driving for the last six months, I consider it rather favourable, and with patience and perseverance, we shall overcome those difficulties, the same as our fortunate neighbour has done.

PRAD CONSOLS.—The winze sunk in the cross-cut west of the lode is down 2 fms. below adit. We recommend a shaft to be sunk from the surface upon the winze, to make it a shaft for taking the lode against the tin ground gone down by underlay at 20 fathoms below adit. We have been as far down in the old workings on the north and east and west lodes as we could for water; the lode so far is very promising, for the depth (4 fms.), which is a shallow adit level. The deep adit now clearing, and side driving, will intersect this lode about 10 fathoms. There are two lodes parallel and south of the above, said to be large and productive, in the adit level and above, but the deep adit must be cleared before an inspection can be made. We deem the north lode as offering sufficient inducement for the erection of a 24-inch steam-engine. About two months will be required for clearing the adit to the north lode. In conclusion, we deem this mine to be among the most desirable and promising of young tin mines.

ROCKS AND TREVERBYN.—Gray's shaft is sunk about 1 fm. since last report. In the 40 fm. level, at Borlase's western end, a cross-course 2 or 3 feet wide has passed across the end, and we are now in clay again, getting westward towards Gray's shaft. Mitchell's east lode is 14 ft. wide, worth 2½ cwt. per fm.; there is more lode to the north, from which tin is issuing. Faulk's shaft, east of ditto, lode large, no north wall yet, very good stones of tin, which we are stopping away. Thomas's, west of Gunningham's, lode 6 ft. wide; Trelain's, west of ditto, lode 8 ft. wide; Crossman's, east of ditto, 7 to 8 ft. wide, worth 1 cwt. per fm.; Skinner's east end, lode 7 to 8 ft. wide, very good, especially the bottom; on the whole, as last reported. In the 30 fathom level, Osborne's, back rising up, is holed to the western mine. We shall now drive westward the north limb, to drain the old engine-shaft, which we are opening from surface. Martin's

and east of Gray's cross-cut, lode 6 ft. wide, worth 3 cwt. per fm.; Wall's, lode 9 to 10 ft. wide, worth 2½ cwt.; Poad's, lode 8 ft. wide, worth 3 cwt.; Allen's, lode 3 ft. wide, worth 3½ cwt.; Warrick's, lode 7 ft. wide, worth 3½ cwt. In the 30 fathom level, Kolling's winze is down 7 fathoms, water prevents sinking; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 3 cwt. per fm.; Hooper's, west, holed to the old 30 fm. level; 2 fms. above the level we have the lode standing dry and comfortable; the lode, as far as can be seen, is 6 ft. wide, worth 3 to 3½ cwt.; Minsar's back east, lode 12 ft. wide, worth 3 cwt. per fm.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—The accounts from Silver Valley continue favourable. The agent writes, in his last report, that they are progressing very well in their workings, and, from present appearances, it cannot be long before they meet with valuable ore. They expect to cut the Marican cross-course in a fortnight.

SOUTH TRELAWNY.—We are driving south by six men in the 60 fathom level, ground not quite so favourable—lode split with horses of kilaas, between small branches of soft spar, prlan, flookan, and munda; the bearing of the lode is regular, with two good walls, but is not discharging so much water as last mentioned.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 205 end south no lode has been taken down since we commenced driving, but there is every indication to induce us to think it a rich lode. In the 190 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and ore. In the 175 the lode is intersected by cross branches, and unproductive. In the 160 the lode is 2 feet wide, 1 foot of which is good work. In the 145 the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of fluor-spar and good stones of ore. At Spurgan's, the engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 160; the lode in the shaft is 18 in. wide, unproductive. At the north mine, in the 90 driving north, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing work of a coarse quality. In the 80 the lode is 1 ft. wide, rich work. In the 70 the lode is 3 ft. wide, 18 in. of which is good saving work. Our last parcel, or March ore, computed 96 tons, was sold to Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, at 18l. 15s. per ton.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 9 fms. 2 ft. below the 93 fm. level, and the ground is still favourable. In the 92 and north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. In the south end in this level the lode is 24 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. In the 82 and north the lode is 34 ft. wide, and worth 17l. per fm. At the north mine Smith's shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 55 fm. level, and the ground much the same as before. In the 55 end north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm. In the 68 end, north of Trethane, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. In the 78, north of ditto, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 8l. per fm. In the winze in the bottom of the 68 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 5l. per fm. The slopes are without change.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christolode, in the 100 fm. level, west of Garden's, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 2½ cwt. per fm. In the 90, west of ditto, the lode is 24 ft. wide, worth 35l. per fm. In the winze below the 80 the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore, and is looking more kindly. At Parent engine-shaft, below the 52, on Parent lode, we are sinking in the country. In the 30, east of ditto, we are driving to cut the lode. On the middle lode, at Burgess's shaft, below the adit, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore.

WARLEGGAN CONSOLS.—The agent writes—"I was much pleased to find the driving the adit during the past month so productive. The wheel-pit is now cleared out, and the masons will commence building on Monday next." The pursor, in a letter (April 14) says—"Capt. Robert Dunstan has this morning informed me that a very fine lode, from 10 to 12 ft. wide, has been cut in the wheel-pit."

WELLINGTON.—The lode in the 60 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, principally spar; the ground in the cross-cut north, in this level, west of adit shaft, still continues good for driving. The ground on No. 1 lode north, in the 40 fm. level west, is fair for driving, and the lode here is from 6 to 8 inches wide; we have commenced to rise over this level on this lode, for the purpose of drawing the ore ground at the western whim-shaft. At the western adit we are still driving north. No. 2 lode, in the adit level west, is 2 feet wide, having a promising appearance. The ground in the cross-cut in the adit level driving north towards Fisher's lode, is hard, and has been so for the last 2 fms.; this lode, in the shaft sinking under the shallow adit, is 3 ft. wide, containing good stones of copper ore and tin, a very promising looking lode.

WEST GOGINAN.—The engine-shaft is again set to sink under the 15 fm. level, by nine men; the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, munda, jack, and spotted with lead ore. The water is considerably decreased, so that we are able now to sink comfortably without keeping horses in the whim more than six hours in 24. The north lode in the deep level is just as last reported: 10 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance. We have commenced cutting on timber for the new wheel, and shall begin about the water course in two or three days.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—At Sarah's shaft the pit is completed in the 40 fm. level, and the men are now cutting ground for the elzem, which will be fixed this day. The lift will be hoisted in the elzem, and the rest of the pit-work completed, by Tuesday next, when the men will resume sinking. At the Vounder, it will be necessary to open more under the lode before we can raise tin in any quantity. In the 20 fm. level we are driving on the Vounder lode east by six men, at 45s. per fathom; this lode is looking very promising at present, carrying a good leader of tin. We are stopping east by eight men, and west by eight men, at 25s. per fathom, a good leader of tin in each back; also driving a cross-cut south to cut the brown lode, which we expect to cut in the course of a week. In the 12 fm. level we are driving east on the brown lode by two men at 30s. per fm., and stopping the back at 10s. per fm. by two men; the tin is very fine, and the lode is just as last reported. In the 7 fm. level the pit-work is just as last reported. Our new stamps are in course of erection, and the Vounder shaft sinking as usual. In the extensive new grant of land to the south and west, recently obtained, we have evidence of rich stones of copper having been broken from the back of a very fine lode, supposed to be Par Consols south gossan lode. If a small engine were erected on this part of the set, quick and important returns might be expected.

WEST TAMAR.—The adit level is looking well. I found the men yesterday (April 23) breaking some fine work for lead from the end; and I would wish to call the attention of the adventurers and capitalist to the report in the Mining Journal of last week from the South Tamar Mine, and more particularly to the levels going south, which are all improving, and have fine courses of ore as they go towards this mine (West Tamar), where I presume we shall have nothing to do but sink down, and cut the same shoot of ore. This new mine will bear rigid inspection, and I wish any party, before they engage in it, to have it inspected by some practical man.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—In the 80 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, no lode taken down in the past week. The 70 west, when last taken down, produced stones of ore. The 87, west of Rodgers's cross-course, on Tolcar tin lode, is worth 8l. per fm. The same level, driving east from cross-course, is worth 5l. per fm. The slopes in the back of the 37 west are worth 30l. per fm. The shallow adit level, west of Trengon's shaft, on same lode, is worth 6l. per fathom. The slopes in the bottom of the 12, east, are worth 15l. per fm.; the slopes in the bottom of the 12, west of Trengon's winze, are worth 23l. per fathom. These slopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—We have fixed our 19 fms. of plunger-lift, and divided and cased down the engine-shaft to the 19 fm. level. We have not made much progress in driving east since my last; the lode is standing for 8 ft. behind the end, with as good an appearance for tin as ever it had. In the 19 west the lode is much improved in size and for tin. We shall still drive east and west of the engine shaft, and sink it at the same time, which will enable us to put more men to work, and then we shall raise more tin. On the whole, our prospects were never brighter than at present.

WHEAL ADAMS.—The slopes in the 72 will produce 2 tons of lead per fm. The rise in the western silver-lead lode is going on very favourably—rise in the past week 3 fms., the stuff from which has produced about 3 tons of ore, and the back is now deteriorated. The winze in the 60 is improved; the lode is large, and will now produce 24 tons of ore per fm. We have suspended the 72 north for a few days whilst we fix some necessary timber in the level south. In the 50 we have cut through the flookan, and find the lode poor. No alteration in the 40 north of new engine-shaft. In the rise it is improved. The slopes in the back, 10 fms. behind the rise, will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fm., and those in the 28 will produce 1 ton per fm. We have taken down the lode in the end, and find it 3 ft. wide, of very promising character. It consists of sulphate of barytes, quartz, and about 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; the lode enlarges going north, becoming more metalliferous, and there is every probability of our finding a valuable piece of lode before us. At Hill and Allen we have been timbering the levels. Messrs. Sims and Co.'s 50 tons of ore were weighed off on Thursday, shipped on Saturday, and the vessel now at sea.

WHEAL ARTHUR (CALSTOCK).—We are going on with driving the 20 fm. level as fast as possible, and are daily discovering good branches of copper ore, which makes me think we are not far from the lode. I have also six men in the 50 fm. cross-cut progressing towards the south lodes.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. under the 18 fm. level, lode small, with stones of tin. In the 18 fm. level east the lode is 2 ft. wide, in tin ground; ditto west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, looking more kindly for tin. In the steps west of shaft there is a good lode 10 fms. long.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The lode in the 54 is a large and kindly one, but at present poor for copper; it appears we are going over the junction in going west. The lode in the 40 is large, producing good stones of copper; a great quantity of water is issuing from it; probably coming from another large cross-course, or lode, that is before us. We have weighed about 17 tons of the ore from the 34 to day; you will have the weight and assays of the parcel. We shall sample on Friday.

WHEAL GOLDEN.—Thorne's Shaft: In sinking under the 77 fm. level, the ground is good—lode 18 in. wide, producing 18 cwt. of ore per fm.; in driving this level south, the ground is moderate—lode 10 in. wide, producing 12 cwt. per fm. In the slopes in the back of the 77 fm. level south the ground is good—lode 10 in. wide, producing 12 cwt. of ore per fm.; in driving this level south, the ground is moderate—lode 9 in. wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; ditto, south of the cross-cut, ground good—lode 3 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fathom, with kindly appearances for further improvement. In driving the 60 fm. level north the ground is moderate—lode 9 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. In driving the intermediate level, under the 60 north, the ground is good—lode 1 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. per fm. In driving the 60 fm. level north the ground is moderate—lode 8 in. wide, producing but little ore.—Webb's Shaft: In driving the 60 fm. level south the ground is hard—lode poor at present, but expect an improvement shortly; in the slopes back of ditto, the ground is poor—lode 2 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 60 fm. level south, ground moderate—lode 3 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm.—Maxwell's shaft: In the rise in the back of the 43 fm. level south the ground is moderate—lode 1 foot wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The tribute pitches are looking better since last reported.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—Instead of driving east on the canner lode we have commenced to drive north, where we hope to get to the east and west one much quicker. By driving in this direction the canner lode to be 6 ft. wide, whereas we had but 3 ft. of it all the length in driving. We have also driven the canner lode to the east and west lode underlay more than it does in other places, we may have 2 fms. to drive before we cut it; if not, we shall cut it in 6 ft.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BERING UNITED.—We have taken down our silver lode in the north adit level, and broken about 3 cwt. of silver ore, but rather low in quality. Our new engine-shaft is progressing well; we have sunk about 3 fms. in which we discovered a canner branch of gossan, of a beautiful character, about 8 in. wide, interspersed with yellow copper ore, of an exceedingly good quality, underlying or dipping towards the Langford lode, which, in all probability, will enrich the latter at the junction, and, according to the underlay at present, will be about 5 fms. below the adit level. We have also commenced a cross-cut south from the adit level, to communicate with the new engine-shaft, and are making every necessary preparation for commencing our engine and boiler-house with all speed.

WHEAL MARY.—Wheal Mary Lode: We have holed the rise from the 100 to the 90 fm. level, and have put in a new sinking lift and rods, and commenced sinking the engine-shaft below the 100 fm. level, on the course of the lode, which is about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, prlan, and good stones of ore. In the 100 fm. level the lode is about 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; west it is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and capel, with stones of ore, and letting go much water. In the 90

west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. We have again resumed sinking No. 2 winze, and Allen's shaft below the 80: the lode in Allen's shaft is 3 feet wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50 west the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and capel, and looking kindly. The 70 east is suspended for the present, and the men put to rise in the back, to communicate with the winze in the bottom of the 50, where we had a good bunch of ore: the lode in this rise is about 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, munda, and ore.—Parent Lode: In the 50 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and looking kindly. In the 30 east the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore, and looking kindly. We have 12 pitches working at an average tribute of 10s. 6d. in l. We sold on the 20th March 70 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. of copper ore, which realised 317l. 6s. 6d., and on the 24th inst., we expect to sell about 74 tons.

WHEAL TREWANE.—I am happy to inform you that the lode in Caldecott's shaft is greatly improved; it is from 20 in. to 2 feet wide, producing good work, much better than ever was broken here before. Our shaft is now 10 fms. 3 ft. below the surface. I think there is no doubt, when we get about 10 fms. below the surface to drive levels and to open on the lode, but that we shall have a paying mine.

WHEAL UNY.—We have several men engaged in clearing the rubbish, preparing to build carpenters' and sawing house; we shall not want to build a smith's shop, as there is a house here that will admit of being enlarged at less cost than building a new one. We intend working as economically as possible about the surface erections. The men are getting on with the adit as fast as possible, but are not yet sufficiently advanced to let down the water. In consequence of the ground being soft, they are obliged to make the open cutting very wide, to build a wall on each side and arch it over. We are happy to inform you, from the reports we have had from agents and miners engaged under the last company, that the prospects are very encouraging; they say that the lode in the bottom of engine-shaft has a very promising appearance, and the ground favourable for sinking. The lode in the shaft has altered its underlay, and has taken a more perpendicular direction, and is embodied in a fine stratum of ground, very congenial to copper; they also state that all the levels going west have a very encouraging appearance, that in the 50 and 60 fm. levels there are good stones of copper ore, and in each of the levels west of the engine-shaft there is a well-defined copper lode. When the mine is in fork, our attention will be directed to sinking the engine-shaft, and extending the levels west to intersect the cross-course (which never has been intersected below the adit), where we have ample reasons to anticipate good results, as several hundred tons of copper ore have been raised at the shallow levels, to the west of the shaft. We consider this part of the mine of itself to be a good speculation, exclusive of five side lodes discovered to the north, three of which are within the distance of 100 fms. of old Uny lode, and all of them of great promise on the backs. We would strongly recommend these lodes being intersected by cross-cuts driven on the cross-course, near Gooding's shaft. A cross-cut has been already driven north in the 33 fm. level, nearly to intersect the first, or copper lode, which will be of great advantage to us. We entertain a very good opinion of these parallel lodes for copper, some of them being near the junction of granite and kilaas—some are decidedly in granite.

WHEAL VENTON.—We have no material alteration here since my last communication. We have not yet cut through the lode in the north end, but find it large, hard and watery, containing spots of lead and much spar that is very congenial for tin. In the south end we have not yet cut the lode, but are driving through a soft elvan, such as the best of the lode in the Trelawny Mine has been found in. From this, and other circumstances, I anticipate favourable results when we cut the lode.

WHEAL VINCENT.—The shaft is down 6 fms. below the 10 fm. level, and is sinking by nine men, at 14l. per fathom; during the last few feet, and as the shaft approaches the lode, the granite has become much easier; the western level, extending at 10 fms. below the surface, is driving at 1l. 10s. per fathom by six men; the lode is of a variable character, and contains large courses of tin ore; this level is extended 40 fms., and the eastern one is extended 23 fms., on the course of the lode—making, together, 63 fathoms, in which are developed very important courses of tin ground, and from the backs of which about 15 tons of tin have been raised of good quality; but in naming this, it must be borne in mind that a very small portion of the backs are available, as the ground above has been twice streambed, and is now under process a third time, taking a deep cutting into two parallel lodes which lay in this valley, thereby leaving a very little available ground, which it would be dangerous to rise on. Another disadvantage occurs from the streaming; and that is in flooding our levels at intervals to such an extent as to suspend all operations, and almost precluding the opportunity of our getting down our levels; at times the ore presents the appearance of a decided water-bearing, and our hopes are raised; then a falling off in a corresponding degree takes place, which is truly disheartening. In the 20 cross-cut, driving to the west of north, we are still working in the limestone; in the 20 east we have met with a large quantity of clay and gossan, mixed together, the ore which it is found to contain so trifling as not to be saving work. In the shallow adit there is no alteration for the better—ground much the same. United Mines.—The general prospects are not deteriorated, whilst the improvement under the 40 holds good. The tributaries are making favourable progress. I therefore hope to increase the returns from the mine.

Old Brit.—The general appearance here is cheering. We hope to hole the shaft in the course of May, and commence a level from it for exploring the lode at that depth. We are very much troubled with the water in the north-east sink, which has rendered it necessary to employ some extra hands for the purpose of keeping it clear. The produce of this working is much better than formerly, and the present indications in the lode lead us to expect a still further improvement. The middle sink is equally productive, and the quality of the ore is good. Slung's winze is now sunk to the depth of 84 fms. perpendicular from shallow adit, the prospects of the lode equally promising—ground hard in the adit.

FOREIGN MINES.
ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for February:—
Mines. Tons of Ore. Per Cent. Fine Copper.
Raipias 20 5 100
Old Brit 120 5 600
United Mines 10 5 50
Mitchell's 5 5 25
Total 155 775

Mine Report from the 18th February to the 21st March.

Raipias.—Capt. Monk reports thus:—In the slope west of Monk's shaft the ground is disordered, and ore much disseminated throughout the whole; our prospects here are rather of a dispiriting nature, but I cannot see at present any better mode of working than that we are pursuing. In the winze we are down to the same depth as at Monk's shaft, and have commenced driving a 30 fm. level to open a communication; we have still 5 fms. further to drive to accomplish this object. In No. 11 our prospects are very much better than in the previous report; the appearance of a decided water-bearing, and our hopes are raised; then a falling off in a corresponding degree takes place, which is truly disheartening. In the 20 cross-cut, driving to the west of north, we are still working in the limestone; in the 20 east we have met with a large quantity of clay and gossan, mixed together, the ore which it is found to contain so trifling as not to be saving work. In the shallow adit there is no alteration for the better—ground much the same.

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ALTAIR MINING COMPANY.—[Monthly Report for December.]

The 20 fm. level, south from Anstey's engine-shaft, has been driven 3 fathoms towards Anstey's lode in November month, and should the lode dip 3 ft. per fm., which is my calculation, we have now 3 fms. remaining to be driven. The ground is much easier, and can be wrought for 20l. per fm.; we are, therefore, likely to drive far enough to cut the lode this month, should the underlay be just as it is supposed. In Philip's winze, sinking below adit, the lode is productive, and will ultimately be available for 400 tons of tin mill, the quality of the ore being very good. In the rise over the 10 fm. level, north of Stephen

SILVER MINES.—AL FIM HALLADA.—The different labores in this mine continue to yield ore of average quality, and more particularly so in the bottom, where the lode is 3 feet wide, interspersed throughout with white silver, and as we go on sinking it continues to develop its riches. I think by the end of next month we shall have a large bunch of silver ore. In the north part of the mine things are looking much the same as when last reported. —Ore now on the cancha, about 6 cajones.

SAN JOSE DEL CARMEN.—In this mine our operations are being carried on very satisfactorily, although I am sorry to say we have not yet discovered a rich "alcance." Still we continue to raise some low quality ore, and we are daily expecting an improvement; for to me it is quite against reason to think, with such a back of silver as we have, but that it should be found again below, and, consequently, we are now prosecuting our work with spirit.

MERCEDITAS.—In the 25, west of the shaft, the lode is from 1 1/2 to 2 ft. big, composed of quartz, with thin plomias, and occasional stones of "metal frió"—the ground also about the lode is quite congenial for silver. In the 25, east of the shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, and precisely of the same class as the one to the west. Also in the 25 fm. level being opened on the north-east we have a fine looking lode, and although at present spill into two branches, yet it gives good ore when washed in the "perana"—the other parts of the mine are without alteration.

CARMEN ALTO.—In this mine we have nothing new; the lode in the 16 fathom level is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, plian, and clay, with very thin plomias, still not enough to pay for returning. In the chifón, at present, the lode is small, yet the channel of ground is quite congenial for silver.

SANTA ANA.—In sinking in the bottom of the mine we have a well-defined lode, 6 in. wide, producing a little silver ore; also, in driving the adit level north we have a pretty looking lode, 1 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, with a small portion of silver; in this level we only want a cross branch to lead us to rich benches, for in every case thus far it has produced such a chance.

COLORADA.—Here I am happy to say we have a material improvement in the bottom of the mine. In the chifón now being sunk below the 20 the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, thickly interspersed with blamutic silver mixed with rosicler; this ore, probably, as yet, is not of high ley, but in my opinion we are very near a large and lasting bunch of rich silver ore. In the other labores the lode still continues gradually to improve—I believe this will be one of the best mines in the mineral.

DESCUBRIDORA DE ORO.—In this mine we still continue to raise some gold and copper ore; we have just finished returning last month's ore, and have 15 ccs. of gold with 3 tons of copper ore. —In conclusion, allow me to say that, on the whole, our prospects are rather better than for some time past, and I think we may fairly expect further improvements as we go on opening ground in the several mines.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, April 12.—The engine-shaft (Santo Tomas) which has been reported to you as communicated to the 45 fm. level by a borer hole, has been fully opened, the connection corresponding with our dialling. We have cleared the 45, west of San Juan shaft, and have set the end to drive by four men, at 175 reales per vara, with 1 real per arroba for lead saved; this end is at present hard, and the lode poor: in the same level, east of Shaw's shaft, the lode is divided into branches, which are worth 2 1/2 tons per fathom, but spare for driving. In the 50, east of San Antonio winze, the lode continues very good, being worth 5 tons per fm., in a matrix of white calcareous spar, which prevails in the most productive parts of the lode in this mine. In driving about 5 fms. further east, we shall be in a position, by a short rise, to get to the deepest part of the old men's workings; and as the extension of the level will soon leave all these rich workings dry, we shall have laid open much product ive ground in addition to what is at present available. In the 53, west of San Antonio winze, towards Wilson's shaft, the lode is very variable, and as present hard, with a small quantity of lead only; the closeness of the ground here has prevented the drainage of Wilson's shaft by means of this level. The tribute pitches are looking well, and bidding fair to realise the estimate furnished by Capt. Curry of the raising for April, 140 tons.

April 12, weighed in 30 tons 2 cwt.; total in stock, 865 tons 18 cwt.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—[Received April 23.]

Cobre, March 10.—Yesterday I examined minutely the underground operations in the Perseverancia. In the adit level is a large gossan lode, in several places of a promising character. The 10 fm., or deep adit level, has not so good an appearance as might be expected to follow the gossan above. One shoot of good ore was passed through in this level, about 17 fms. in length. The lode in the end driving west is composed of munda, quartz, and stones of ore, a small stream of water issuing from it. In the 22 fm. level there is no improvement in the aspect of the lode; eastwards it is small, near Thompson's shaft 12 ft. wide, and in the west end it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, with a small leader of ore on the south side. The ore ground passed through in this level, about 10 fms. in length, is much inferior in quality to that above it, consisting for the most part of munda and peach, with small branches of copper pyrites intersecting it in various directions. In the Perseverancia shaft, which is 9 fms. under the 22 fm. level, the lode contains stones of ore, and is 3 ft. wide; it is 7 fms. behind the ore ground. I have suspected the stopping of the lode, now 4 to 5 fms. under the 22 fm. level, as by breaking down the munda and ore together, as was being done, it would not pay for extracting. Perseverancia shaft will soon be completed to the 32, and opened westward under the ore ground. By working it from the back of the level we shall be better able to separate the ore from the munda. We have commenced a new shaft about 40 fms. to the west of Taylor's, intended to intersect the Perseverancia lode about 30 fms. under adit; it is situated in the new Isabella.

Angela.—Here also we have commenced a shaft directly over the winze, which is 10 fms. under the adit level. This lode, although without ore, has a fine gossan 3 feet wide, no under, the lode being a downward with regular water, and has improved in appearance in the last two days. This lode has occasionally given stones of grey ore.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Received April 18.]

Guamuzato, Feb. 28.—MINE OF RAYAS.—The usual monthly report by Mr. Parkman is enclosed, to which I have little to add, as respects this mine. The returns for the month of Jan. show a profit of \$21,039 6 cts.

MINE OF ALDANA.—The contract speculative work which has been carried on in this mine since Nov. having failed to achieve either of the objects for which it was undertaken, it has been deemed prudent to discontinue it; \$75,000 has already been spent in rescuing the vein, which has only since received the benefit of a partial exploration. The speculation will, in future, be continued on a very limited scale to the north, in the hope of meeting with such favourable indications as shall warrant extended operations.

The Mines of Jesus Maria and Trinidad present nothing worthy of report.

MINA GRANDE.—The ore is worked out to the north and south of St. Luis, but there are indications of a favourable nature in the level of "Noche Buena."

The following is a Report on the State of the Workings for February.

RAYAS.—BUENOS.—The continued decline in the proceeds of the work of buenos can only be ascribed to exhaustion of those parts of the mine in which they are employed.

FRONT OF SANTO FORTI.—This work has advanced 9 1/2 varas, and is assuming a more promising appearance, having given some stones of good ore, particularly rich in gold.

WORKINGS IN ORO.—In San Cristobal, San Crescencio, and Santa Rosalia, the ore obtained consists of small threads, the produce being a small quantity of very fair ore. There is no change of moment in San Diego and Santa Isabel. In the contra cielo de La Paraisa in the frente de Jesus, the improvement mentioned last month has continued, and has the greater probability of being permanent as the frente are now entering that ground in which the main deposit of ore, if prolonged upwards, would be found. During the four weeks there have been employed on an average 80 terramantas, and the produce of dressed ore remitted to the hacienda amounts to 3325 cargas.

ALDANA.—The cross-cut of Santo Toribio has been continued 3 7/4 varas in hard and unproductive rock, presenting the appearance of a gradual transition from vein to mountain rock, but without the intervention of a defined lower wall. Such being the appearance, it was resolved to suspend it and resume the level to the north-west. In the upper wall of the vein the work has in the two last weeks advanced 6 1/4 varas, and will, I hope, if persevered in, produce results commensurate with the merits and wishes of the association.

Regarding the results of the trial of this mine thus far, no person has been more mistaken, or more disappointed, than myself; but, at the same time, I see no preponderating proof of eventual failure. A large amount of capital has been expended. It is true, but three-fourths have been in the preparations for the trial of the vein. The mine is now in that state in which the greater proportion of the expenditure is on the vein itself.

The speculation may be continued at choice, on a reduced economical scale, or more enlarged, to arrive sooner at the result, and that result, sooner or later, must be favourable.

In this conviction, I can but hope that it will be persevered in.

MINA DE JESUS MARIA.—The cross-cut of San Ignacio has advanced in four weeks to 9 1/2 varas; the rock has latterly presented indications of approximation to the vein. In the meantime, the cross-cut from the mine has advanced 10 3/4 varas, without any change worth mentioning.

MINA DE LOS TRINIDAD.—San Francisco cross-cut has advanced 7 1/2 varas, without any further changes. The want of ventilation is the principal cause of the slow progress. The rock is favourable. The working to the south, along a supposed branch of the vein out through, is called "La Natividad," and has advanced 9 1/2 varas. The present appearance of the end is more promising than even in last month, and will be suspended if it does not change.

MINA GRANDE.—We have resumed the cross-cut of San Luis, in which 4 1/2 varas have been driven; the object is to reach and cut through the principal vein, where it is supposed to be untried. The peso of San Luis had advanced 3 7/4 varas, and is suspended; the ore has very much declined. Since then herramientas have been employed to follow the most productive springs of ore, but thus far with little success. The level of Noche Buena has advanced 7 3/4 varas; the ore in this work has disappeared, but in the last week has again appeared, and is improving. Having exhausted the water which inundated the peso de La Bomba in last month, we have again commenced sinking, and have made 6 1/2 varas. In another week we shall be enabled to make a further trial in the direction of the old place, to ascertain whether our depth is sufficient to leave the old workings overhead. In the vestra, after sinking 2 3/4 varas, we attempted to drive to the north to effect a communication with the peso de La Bomba, but had advanced only 4 1/2 varas when the work was suspended by the ingress of water. Since then we have been driving to the south in the levels of the water, and have advanced 7 1/2 varas. It will be borne in mind that these workings of La Bomba and the arrastre are outside, and in the upper wall of the vein, the rock there presenting circumstances favourable to the economical and rapid advancement of the works. We hope in the month now commencing to be enabled to test the principal vein in three distinct points by cross-cuts, and that the result therein obtained may improve the prospects of the mine.—S. P. PARKMAN.

MINING NOTABILIA.

ROCKS AND TREVENBYN.—This sett is situate in the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, and is held under a lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-20th, in 5000 shares, conducted upon the Cost-book System. They were taken by the present proprietors (30 in number), about 18 months since. The outlay to this time exceeds 25,000 £. As regards machinery, there is not a mine in a more complete or satisfactory condition in the county, not a shilling owing; debts are strictly guarded against by a money payment, and it is satisfactory to be enabled to state that no further calls will be required from the proprietors.

The sale of tin from September to the present time shows a gradual increase from 7 to 15 tons a month, the last price for which realised 66 £ 10s. per ton. On the 2d February the manager commenced sinking Gray's shaft from the 30 to the 50 fm. level, where a cross-cut will intersect the heart of the main lode; the last report states the shaft to be down 44 fms. of the distance. The system adopted in working these mines is highly approved of by the best judges; and no doubt is entertained, from the energy applied in every department, but that the mines will soon appear among the dividend-paying mines of Cornwall.

The sales during the last quarter have been 89 tons 18 cwt. 13 lbs., amounting to 2203 £ 7s. 11d.

THE COCKLEY BECK COPPER MINE, NEAR CONISTON.—A meeting of adventurers was held at Liverpool, on Tuesday, for the purpose of re-opening and working these mines; they were originally in the hands of a small and weak proprietary, whose perseverance was ultimately crowned by cutting into a body of solid copper ore, 18 in. wide, which realised 14 £ per ton, in the rough unwashed state, to Vivian and Sons. The water at this stage utterly overpowered all the petty appliances they ventured upon for its reduction; consequently, the mine was suspended, with a view to obtain more wealthy proprietors, prepared to encounter the necessary outlay for the due prosecution of the works. Such was the favourable result of the inspection, that three-fourths of the mine (being the number of forfeited shares) were immediately taken up by parties with ample means and resolution to meet the difficulty. At this meeting the constitution was remodelled; a call of 20s. per share made on 1000 shares; and Capt. John Boundy, late of Wheel Ellen, appointed to the management.

WEST POLGOOTH.—We understand this mine will be fully set to work in the course of next week, some of the members of the committee of management being about to proceed to Cornwall to make the necessary arrangements. An engineer of experience is to be appointed forthwith. The expectation in the neighbourhood of the mine is very confident as to this turning out a good one, from its being on the same lodes as those of Great Polgooth and Hewan. It is expected that a few fms. more only will have to be sunk before a course of ore is met with.

CAISTOCK UNITED MINES.—The steam-engine was set to work on these mines on Monday last, in presence of the directors from London and a large party of the shareholders and friends. The engine has been made to order at the Bedford Iron-Works, and will drive upwards of a hundred heads of stamps.

After visiting the different parts of the mine, and examining the several lodes, the party assembled in the count-house to celebrate the starting of the engine, whilst the men employed in the mine, about eighty in number, were regaled with a substantial dinner in the carpenter's shop. On setting the stamps to work they were named, in the presence and amidst the cheers of the company, the "Bentick Stamps," in honour of the great advocate of home industry, the late Lord George Bentick; in the doing which Mr. Mitchell, the chairman, referred in appropriate terms to the great zeal and indefatigable exertions of the noble lord in support of native labour and the employment of our own workpeople. The gentlemen present expressed themselves highly pleased with the appearance of the mine, and the proceedings of the day.

A great improvement has taken place in the Buckfastleigh district, Devonshire. In the old mine a favourable channel of ground has been met with in sinking, which has much improved the lode; and some fine stones of copper have been broken from the bottom of the sink. We had long hoped that the persevering parties who have been carrying out this work would be amply rewarded; and we are much pleased to find that the district is now likely to turn up some good copper mines. Another discovery, in the same neighbourhood, has been most favourably reported upon by Capt. Secombe of the Phoenix Mines, and other agents, during the last week, which has caused the Macclacfield Copper Mine to start afresh, with influential and business men in their managing committee; and we have reason to expect that there will be *bona fide* mining, with profitable results.

We understand a most important discovery has been made in the St. Stephen's granite, at no great distance from Mineral Court Mine, of grey copper ore in immense quantities—the lode in the adit end, which is about 30 fathoms deep, being 24 ft. wide, of vast racks of grey sulphuret of copper, black oxide of copper, and sulphuret of tin. The former workers, at an earlier period of mining, seem to have considered all, except the tin, as waste or attle, and hundreds of tons of grey ore are now lying about at surface, and even built into the adjacent hedges for a length of 400 fms. along the course of the lode. The ore has been assayed by different parties, and there is no mistake as to its quantity or quality. This important discovery will render the St. Stephen's granite as celebrated for mineral produce as that of Caradon, Gwennap, Redruth, or Camborne.

There are several mines being put to work in the neighbourhood of Okehampton, one of which is Ivy Tor, and I think, from appearance, it will prove a very good speculation. They have already cut two lodes, one of which is very promising, about 6 ft. wide, grey throughout, with 2 ft. on the north part good ore, which they are now working on.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—MAGNIFICENT SPECIMEN.—At Professor Tennant's last lecture upon Mineralogy, at King's College, he exhibited, by permission of H. J. Prescott, Esq., and W. Marshall, Esq., governors of the Bank of England, the largest lump of Californian gold yet brought to this country. It was dug out of an alluvial bank at Carson's Creek, on the Stanislaus river, in August, 1850, by an Irishman, named John Hughes, of Ardglass, near Downpatrick. It is a water-worn specimen, and weighs 18 lbs. 3 ozs. 8 grs.; and its value as a specimen is about 1000 £. It is the property of the Bank of England.

MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide papers of the 16th Dec. quote Burra Burra Mining shares 211 £, cash; Princess Royal, 17 £. At the annual meeting of the Wheal Maria Mining Association, on the 5th of December, favourable reports were read from Captains Rodda, Pascoe, and Simmons, as to the future prospects of the mine, though there are little present indications of copper. Messrs. La Vence, Morris, and Phillips, were chosen directors in lieu of Mr. Roberts, out by rotation, and Messrs. Fisher and Daw, disqualified.

A proposal by the directors to provide steam-power by increasing the capital from 5000 £, to 15,000 £, was referred to a special meeting to be called for the purpose. Wheal Maria shares, 5 £, paid, were quoted at 2 £. The rate of money for loan upon freehold property varied from 12 1/2 to 15 per cent. One or two new mining companies had lately been started, and the shares were just being issued. Discounts were ruling from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. Wheat was selling at 3s. 6d. per bushel; fine flour, 10 £ 10s. per ton.

From Western Australia, we learn that orders had been dispatched to England for the mechanics and materials requisite for smelting operations, with a view to rendering the produce of the Geraldine Mine available for exportation. A contiguous copper lode was still in the possession of Government, his Excellency and the colonists being unable to come to terms respecting it.

"FRANKLINITE."—A letter from New York says:—"It is estimated that the New Jersey Mining Company have at least 200,000 tons of red zinc ore in their mines, above water level. Besides this zinc ore, of which no other deposit is known to exist in this country, the company own a vein of 'franklinite,' estimated to contain 300,000 tons. This 'franklinite' possesses the peculiar and valuable property of converting common bog iron ore into an iron suitable for all purposes of manufacture requiring toughness, which would be worth \$60 to \$70 per ton."

Prof. Page's electro-magnetic locomotive made a trial trip, last month, on the Washington and Baltimore Railroad. The locomotive weighed 10 1/2 tons, but ran only 10 miles an hour.

We understand that the Ketley Iron Works at Kingswinford have been leased to Mr. B. Gibbons, who has put them in a thorough state of repair, and two out of three furnaces are expected very shortly to be in blast, thus employing a number of hands.

BARTONHOLM COLLIERY.—The drainage of this colliery, for some time in operation, is now getting rapidly forward. On Friday, the 11th instant, the workings of the highest seam were reached, containing what is called the five quarter coal. Mr. Moffat, C.E. (Ardrossan), and Mr. Thompson (manager of the Eglinton Iron-Works), went down with Davy lamps, ransacking the various rooms, so hurriedly left a good many years ago by the colliers, for their safety, from the Garnock river suddenly breaking in upon them. The workings and stoops were all found right, with the exception of an inconsiderable fall of part of the roof. In a short time the lower seam, by the drawing of the water going on, will be also reached; and the old valuable work, with its much-prized coal, set a-going at no distant period. The water will be, no doubt, overpowered, the course of the river being now entirely removed from it.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL-FIELD.—In a lecture on "coal formations," Mr. H. Beckett expressed his belief, founded on professional surveys, that the South Staffordshire coal-field is not confined to its present supposed limits; but is connected with the Warwickshire, now working in the outcrop, at Bedworth and other places; as also with the Shropshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Lancashire fields. Of course it would be premature at present to sink in the interval, where the depth would be great; and he had recently discontinued a continuation of borings in Leicestershire, which had been carried down upwards of 200 yards in the gypsiferous marls.

GUTTA PERCHA IN MINES.—In addition to the variety of uses to which this material has hitherto been applied, it has now become the miner's friend, by supplying him with cap, speaking-tube, hogar pipe, syphon, and a tube for ventilation.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—It is intended immediately to establish the electric telegraph upon this line, and to continue it (when the line shall be opened so far) from Gloucester to Milford Haven. The secretary to the British Telegraph Company has this week been down at Swansea to make the required preliminary arrangements. This will be a most important step for the commercial interests of South Wales. By this means vessels arriving at Milford will be announced on the Royal Exchange within five minutes after their being signalled.

IMPERIAL SALT AND ALKALI COMPANY.—Yesterday, the first meeting to settle the list of contributories, brought in by Mr. Turquand, the official manager, for whom Mr. C. L. Webb appeared as counsel, was held before Master Tinney. The liabilities are alleged to amount to little short of 100,000 £, but a very large proportion of them are disputed; and it is stated that the company's property and plant at Stokewich, near Worcester, will realise considerable assets. A few cases only were settled.

APRIL 26. Pay at South Frances, North Roakear, Condurrow, Wheal Seton, Tywar-hayle, Trethellan, Granbler, Copper Bottom, West Alford, Callington, and Trelawny special meeting on the mine. [Wheal Adams.]

29. North Pool account on the mine.

30. No copper ore sampling this week.

MAY 1. Ticketing at Camborne—Tincroft and other mines.

2. Pay at Cam Brea, South Bassett, Tincroft, East Pool, and Wheal Elion.

3. Pay at Devon Consols, Par Consols, Perran St. George, Polbriar, Stray Park, Dol coath, West Wheal Jewel, Trannack and Bozence.

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, APRIL 25, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON.	per ton.	per lb.
Bar, bolt, & square, London	25 7 6-10	83 0 0
Nail rods	6 2 6-8	84 0 0
Hoops	7 0 0-7 5	74 0 0
Sheets (single)	7 10 0-7 16	112 0 0
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	15 0 4-17 6	77 0 0
Refined metal, Wales	3 10 0-3 15	0 87 0
Do. anthracite	3 10 0	
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0	
Do. do. forge	2 5 0-2 10	
Do. No. 1, Clyde	2 1 6-2 2	
Blowitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport	3 10 0	
Do. do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0	
Stirling's Patent } in Glasgow	2 15 0	
Toughened Pigs } in Wales	3 10 0-3 15	
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 0 0	
Rails	5 10 0	
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0	
FOREIGN IRON.	per ton.	per lb.
Swedish	11 15-12 0	
COND	17 10 0	
PSI	—	
Gouffier	—	
Arclangel	—	
FOREIGN STEEL.	per ton.	per lb.
Swedish keg	15 5-15 10	
Ditto, to arrive	15 0 0	
ENGLISH COPPER.	per lb.	per ton.
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb.	0 0 94	21 0 0
Tough cake	0 0 0	3s. 9d.
Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 p. c. dis.; m, net cash; n, 12 p. c. dis.; o, ditto; p, 12 p. c. dis.; q, ditto; r, 12 p. c. dis.; s, ditto; t, 12 p. c. dis.; u, ditto; v, ditto; w, ditto; x, ditto; y, ditto; z, ditto.		
* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales.		
† Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.		

WELSH IRON.—Not quite so firm; the last advices from New York brought much lower quotations, caused by large speculative parcels having been forced into the market; the demand, however, for rails, on American account, continues great, and this circumstance must tend to keep the price of bars from giving way very materially.

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON.—A large local trade is doing. But little business for shipment; the last accounts from the Indian presidencies were very discouraging to shippers.

SCOTCH IRON.—In moderate demand. The shipments from Glasgow from 1st Jan. to the 14th April, 1850, were 86,500, and from 1st Jan. to 14th April, 1851, 138,000; showing an increase in 1851 over 1850 of 51,500 tons.

SWEDISH IRON.—In small request for the Mediterranean.

COPIER.—A fair business doing.

YELLOW METAL SHEATHING is in good request.

BRITISH TIN is dull of sale, especially common. The export is unusually small.

FOREIGN TIN is quite neglected; a parcel of Banca was offering in the early part of the week at 8 1/2, without finding buyers.

SPIELER.—Not any transactions have transpired this week; there are buyers at 14 1/2. 6d., sellers at 15. The last accounts from India were more encouraging, and the native houses were turning their attention to the article, the stock in France is unusually small, and by the accounts from Hambro' and Stettin, quotations were firmer.

TIN-PLATES may be bought on easier terms.

GLASGOW, APRIL 24.—A large business is doing in pig-iron for shipment, and also to some extent in speculation, as it appears the general impression that prices will not be lower, and as the demand is increasing so much, and the stock now diminishing, a rise in prices may take place. Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here, 41s. per ton; No. 1, ditto ditto, 41s. 6d.; No. 1 Gatharrie, ditto ditto, 42s. 6d. Net cash against immediate shipment—Bars, 5 1/2, 10s. to 5 1/2, 15s., 4 per cent. dis. for cash.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 6—Buddle's West Hartley 14 3—Howard's West Hartley 14 3—Longridge's West Hartley 14 3—Redburn Main 13—Tanfield Moor Bute's 13—West Wylam 13—Wylam 13—Wall's End Brown 13—Eden 14—Gosforth 14—Horton 14—Hilda 13—Riddell 13—Walker 13—Wharfedale 14—Eden Main 14 6—Bell 14 6—Belmont 14 6—Braddly 15—Hetton 15 6—Hawell 15 6—Keeper Grange 15—Lambton 15 3—Richmond 14 6—Russell's Hetton 15 3—Scarborough 14 3—Stewart's 15 6—Whitwell 13 9—Hartlepool 15 6—Heugh Hall 14 6—Kelloe 15 6—South Hartlepool 15—South Kelloe 14 6—Whitworth 12 6—Adelaide Tees 15—South Durham 13 9—St. Helen's Tees 13—Tees 13 6—Cowpen Hartley 14 3—Hartley 13 6—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21—Sidney's Hartley 14 3—Ships at market, 165; sold, 98.

WEDNESDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 6—Buddle's West Hartley 14—Chester Main 12 9—New Tanfield 13—Ravensworth West Hartley 14—South Peareth 11 6—Tanfield Moor 13—Tanfield Moor Bute's 13—West Wylam 13—Wylam 13—Wall's End Brown 13—Grange 14 9—Lambton 15—Penshar 14—Richmond 14 6—Stewart's 15 6—Denison 13 6—Kelloe 15 3—South Kelloe 14 3—West Kelloe 13 6—Whitworth 12 6—Adelaide Tees 14 9—Seymour Tees 13 6—South Durham 13 9—West Cornforth 12 6—Derwentwater Hartley 14—Hartley 13 9—Llangennech 20 6—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21—Sidney's Hartley 14 3—Wigan Canal 22—Ships at market, 109; sold, 41.

FRIDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14—Howard's West Hartley 14—Ravensworth West Hartley 14—South Peareth 11 6—Tanfield Moor Bute's 13—Wall's End Brown 13—Horton 13 6—Horton 13 6—Hilda 13—Walker 13—Wharfedale 14—Eden Main 14 6—Bell 14 6—Belmont 14 6—Braddly 15—Hetton 15 6—Hawell 15 6—Keeper Grange 14 9—Lambton 15—Penshar 14—Richmond 14 6—Stewart's 15 6—Denison 13 6—Kelloe 15 3—South Kelloe 14 3—West Kelloe 13 6—Whitworth 12 6—Adelaide Tees 14 9—Seymour Tees 13 6—South Durham 13 9—West Cornforth 12 6—Derwentwater Hartley 14—Hartley 13 9—Llangennech 20 6—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21—Sidney's Hartley 14 3—Wigan Canal 22—Ships at market, 109; sold, 41.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

The number of pumping-engines reported for the month of March is 26—the quantity of coals consumed being 2420 tons, lifting, in the aggregate, 21,000,000 tons of water 10 fathoms high—the average duty of the whole is, therefore, 50,000,000 lbs. lifted 1 foot high by the consumption of a bushel of coal.—The following have exceeded the average:

Mines. Engines. Length of stroke. Load per sq. inch on piston. Load per sq. inch on piston. Strokes per min. Consumption in bus. of coal. Millions lifted 1 foot by consump. by 12 in. bus. of coal.

Great Work. Lead's 60-in. 9-0 55,343 15-2 8-7 2404 56-8 68

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

MINES.—Influenced by the holidays, which commenced the latter end of last week, and extended into the present, the business in shares has been limited, and in dividend mines in particular; but we have reason to believe that more in amount has been done in speculative mines, whatever may be the proportions the former are supposed to bear, or should bear, to the latter. On the other hand, several recently-introduced concerns, with largely-promised favourable results, and heavy sums asked as premiums, do not find their shares readily taken, from which we may augur increasing caution on the part of the capitalist, and hope for its continuance, as it is only by excessive vigilance on the part of purchasers that the present disposition to invest in speculative mines can be attended with successful results.

In the Metal Market, Copper is in steady demand.—Lead briks, with good foreign orders.—Tin very dull: quotations nominal.—Tin-plates have again given way.

The sampling this week at Wheal Buller, Redruth, amounted to 400 tons. The ticketing on Thursday last was for 183½ tons of fine copper. The average produce was 7½, and standard, 103½ 9s.

Georgia Consols sold, on the 16th inst., 3 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs. of tin ore, amounting to 172½ 16s. 6d.

Rocks and Trevelyan sold, on the 17th inst., 14 tons 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 11 lbs. of tin ore for 774½ 11s. The agent adds:—"We hope to make the next the crowning sale of the whole. The mine looks well, as will be seen from the reports from the eastern part."

Wheal Trelawny sold 100 tons of lead ore, at 21½ 12s. per ton. Mineral Court sold four parcels of tin, at 56½ 10s., 44½, 48½, and 16½ per ton respectively.

The biddings for 50 tons of Glenmalur (Ireland) lead ore varied from 8½ 13s. by Eyton, to 10½ 5s. 6d., by Sims, Wiliams, and Co.

Court Grange sold 55 tons of silver-lead ore, at 15½ 15s. 6d. per ton.

The ticketings for 100 tons of Newtonards lead ore varied from 8½ 8s. 6d., by Thomas Somers, to 11½ 2s. 6d., by Sims, Wiliams, and Co.

Callington Mines sampled 45 tons of lead ores on Monday last. The reports from the mine are assuming a more favourable tendency again.

Among the arrivals at Swansea have been 735 tons of copper ore from Cuba; 120 tons from France; and 115 tons from Algiers.

We learn from Truro, that Mr. Pryor is actively engaged in the purchase of shares in the United Mines; and that he has obtained transfers of a considerable number, which ensures the continued workings of that important concern.

A respected correspondent at Redruth furnishes us with the following as the present prices of mining materials, which are now at a very low rate:—Norway bark (since one moiety of the duty is off) is reduced to 8d. per foot; powder, 3s. per 100 lbs.; common bar iron, 5s. 6d. per cwt.; nails vary as to size from 13s. to 17s. per cwt.; candles, 4s. 5d. per doz. lbs.; tallow, 38s. to 40s. per cwt.; round rope, 34s.; flat, 36s. per cwt.; bend leather, 1s. 9d.; Buffalo butts, 10½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; steel, 22s.; blistered, 38s. to 42s. per cwt. best. Men's wages vary; some get only 40s. per month, but good men will get 50s. and upwards.

At Condorow meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Copper, tin, and arsenic sold, 1984½ 12s. 9d.; sundry receipts, 24½ 5s. 9d.—2008½ 18s. 6d.—Labour cost for February and March, 1267½ 7s. 5d.; merchants bills, 362½ 2s. 2d.; lord's dues, 99½ 4s. 8d.; showing profit, 280½ 3s. 3d.; from which deduct balance last account, 271½ 6s. 9d.; leaving to next account, 8½ 16s. 6d. The pump-shaft has been holed to the 100 fathom level, and Woolf's to the 50; at the former there is a change in the lode for the better, with less underlie. In a winze sinking upon Roberts's lode, 8 fms. below the 80 east, where they have a good course of tin all the way, the lode is 4 to 5 ft. wide. The 80 west is also in tin ground. The 70, near to Woolf's shaft, yields some bunches of rich grey copper ore, which indicates well for the under levels. The backs continue to yield an average quantity of tin and copper ore, and as there is no stint in the tutwork department, the chances of success are great.

At Wheal Franco and Roborough Consols meetings, on the 16th inst., the accounts showed—Produce of copper ore sold from July, 1850, to end April, 1851, 2421½ 4s. 1d.; produce of 375 (part of 382) new shares, at 5½, 1875½; due from E. Collum, 12½ 0s. 3d.; sundry small receipts, 4½ 1s.—4312½ 5s. 4d.—To balance from last statement, 330½ 4s. 3d.; costs from June to end Feb., 3411½ 19s. 9d.; Protheroe, on account of dividend, 10½; bankers' interest, commission, &c., 36½ 14s. 1d.; leaves balance to the next account, 523½ 7s. 3d.; against which are the seven shares of 5½ each, not taken up, which are to be sold for the benefit of the company. The loss arises partly from the extra costs of new work, sinking the engine-shaft, and driving the cross-cut to intersect the lode in the 74. In driving the eastern levels, the lode has been thrown by cross-courses to the south instead of the north—consequently, it runs into Wheal Roborough sett, belonging to Messrs. Bridgman, Rundle, and others; and as Capt. Puckey and Lean advised this sett should be procured and worked in conjunction with Wheal Franco, an agreement with those gentlemen for the purchase has been made for the sum of 600½; and to provide the capital for this purchase, and for the extended operations in the united setts, a call of 1½ was made, payable within 14 days; and a further call of 1½, to be paid as the company may decide.

At Cook's Kitchen meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance from last account, 130½ 16s. 5d.; ores sold (less dues), 1817½ 18s. 3d.; debts, received, 16½ 11s.; discount, 2s. 3d.—1965½ 7s. 11d.—To costs and merchants' bills, 1803½ 13s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 161½ 14s. 2d. The accounts also showed the assets of the mine to be 1794½ 4s. 7d., and the liabilities to merchants, &c., 1632½ 10s. 5d.

At Great Wheal Leisure meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts from Dec. to March inclusive, showed—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 347½ 15s. 4d.; by call in December, 128½—leaving balance against the adventurers, 219½ 15s. 4d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made.

At the Halamanning and Crest Gothermal meeting, on Thursday, a call of 8½ per share was made.

At Wheal Sittney meeting, on the 11th inst., the accounts, from Nov. to March, inclusive, showed—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 273½ 17s. 8d.—Tin sold, 8½ 15s. 1d.; call in Oct., 242½—250½ 15s. 1d.; leaving balance against adventurers of 23½ 2s. 7d.—A call of 10s. per share was made.

At Wheal Treayne meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand last account, 420½ 2s. 7d.; sales of copper ore, 445½ 6s. 8d.; tin, 235½ 7s. 3d.; arsenic, 157½; sundry receipts, 88½ 2s. 2d. (less dues, 146½ 17s. 8d.)—3489½ 1s.—Labour cost for Jan., 887½ 2s. 4d.; Feb. ditto, 819½ 16s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 690½ 0s. 3d.; leaves balance in favour of adventurers, 1092½ 2s. 2d. A dividend of 15s. per share was declared (768½), payable on the 26th inst., leaving balance in hand, 324½ 2s. 2d.

At West Wheal Towan meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for six months, ending Feb., showed—Balance from last account, 800½ 5s. 8d.; costs and merchants' bills, 2714½ 5s. 6d.—3514½ 11s. 2d.—By ores sold (less dues), 8½ 10s.; three calls, 3000½—leaving balance against adventurers, 506½ 1s. 2d.

At South Plain Wood meeting, on the 16th inst., a call of 5s. per share was made, and it was resolved that Mr. Adam Murray, jun., be appointed to inspect the mine, and report to an adjourned meeting, on the 30th inst., on the past works, the present state and future prospects.

At the Duke of Cornwall meeting, on the 15th inst., tenders were received for the engine and other erections, which were decided on, and directions given for immediately proceeding with spirit, it being their determination to give the concern an effectual and energetic trial, without regard to share jobbing in the market, the mine having been inspected and strongly approved of by scientific and practical men, who express but one opinion—that there must be abundance of ore in depth.

At Cefn Gwyn Silver-lead Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a complete and effectual change in the management took place. We refer our readers to the prospectus in our advertising columns for general particulars, merely observing that the financial arrangements made for the future delegate the power and control thereof to the care of trustees of great respectability, and the charge of managing the working department of the mine is to be continued in the hands of Capt. Sampson Trevelyan, a highly-talented mine agent from Gwennap, who has had great experience in the management of lead mines, and whose report accompanies the prospectus. He entertains the best opinion of the concern, and under his judicious control favourable results may be sanguinely expected. The operations have been progressing for two years past, and at a considerable outlay, but further capital being necessary for the erection of a crushing machine and other requisite machinery and materials, labour, &c., the shareholders have determined to increase the number of shares from 2500 to 5000, of which they retain and purpose carrying on 2600; consequently, 2400 are now to be offered to the public on payment of 1½ each, which sum is estimated sufficient to bring the mine into a profitable course of working.

At Wheal Daniel meeting, on the 17th instant, the accounts showed—Costs from June, 1850, to end February, 1851, 2248½ 11s. 2d.—By calls, 2000½; lead ore sold, 9½ 8s. 11d., leaves balance to next account, 239½ 2s. 3d.

At South Wheal Rose meeting, on the 4th inst., the accounts for nine months, ending March, showed—Balance from last account, 7½ 10s.; mine costs and merchants' bills, 202½ 14s. 8d.—210½ 4s. 8d.—By calls received, 96½; sale of ladders, 1½ 10s.; leaving balance against the adventurers, 112½ 14s. 8d. A call of 1½ per share was made.

An advance, equal to 10 per cent., has taken place in the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland.

At Tyn-y-Worglodd slate quarry, a valuable discovery of chloritic slate, at the extreme southern bounds, has just been made, from which important results are anticipated. The letter communicating the discovery states that directions have been given to have it opened immediately; and as the kind of slate referred to sells at high prices, the returns from the quarry will be very considerably enhanced in consequence.

We understand that four of the principal shareholders in Wheal Langford and Baring Mines have just returned from a personal inspection of that promising undertaking, bringing with them rich specimens of silver-lead and copper ore, broken with their own hands underground. They entertain great expectations from a recent discovery of a copper lode pointed out to them by Capt. Knott; and having returned highly gratified with the result of their visit, they have made considerable purchases in the shares, and, as we understand, at advanced rates.

Transactions have taken place in Mary Ann, Trelawny, Bedford, South and East Tamar, East Gunns Lake, Tregorden, Garreg, Black Craig, Alfred Consols, Gustavus, Heignton Downs, Herodsfoot, Wheal Venton, South of Scotland, South Tolgus, Tincroft, and Wheal Trewane.

In Foreign shares business has been done in St. John del Rey, Copiapo, Australian, and United Mexican.

From the Australian Mining Company's report for December, we find that the ground has improved in the 20, at Anstey's—the end driving at 20½ per fm. The ore in Phillips's winze is yielding well, and the quality very good. At North Tungkill they are driving west, to cut Alexander's lode—ground easy. The shaft is down 8 fms. under adit—lode large and promising. Baker's Mine has proved hard ground throughout, though 2000 tons of ore have been obtained from it. Circumstances have compelled them to reduce the number of labourers to 30 on tutwork, and 12 on tribute. This is much to be regretted.

From Alten, we learn the prospects are very wavering at Raipas, and the ground disordered. The 30 is driving to effect a communication with Monk's shaft, and when this is accomplished matters may assume a better aspect than at present. At United Mines they have an improvement in the 40; greater returns are expected from this part. The tributaries are making favourable progress. At the Old Mine the general appearance is cheering, and the produce much better: they expect to hole the shaft in May, and explore the lode deeper, which appears to improve as it deepens; the natural conclusion is, that when they get down, increased quantities will be the result of operations in that quarter. Altogether, they are looking quite equal to what they have done for some time past.

At Linares the Santo Tomas shaft has been communicated to the 45 fm. level. The 50, east of San Anton winze, is worth 5 tons per fm., in a fine and favourable matrix, likely to yield quantities of ore. They are getting into more productive ground eastward, and the returns will increase considerably in a few weeks time. The tribute pitches are looking well, and Capt. Curry's estimate of April raisings, 140 tons, now certain. Weighed in, 12th inst., 30 tons 2 cwt.; total in stock, 865 tons 18 cwt.

From Santiago Mines, we learn that Perseverancia shaft is down 9½ fms. below the 22. Until it is communicated to the 32, and opened westward some little distance under the ore ground gone down from the level above, much cannot be expected, as the higher levels appear to yield but little produce. At Angelita, they are sinking a new shaft on the course of a downright lode, 3 feet wide, which assumes a more kindly appearance, yielding occasionally some good stones of grey ore.

From the United Mexican Mines, we learn that Rayas shows a profit for January of \$21,039 6 3. Aldana has failed to achieve what was expected of it, and is now continued on a very limited scale on the north part. At Mina Grande they are commencing to test the principal vein in three distinct points by cross-cuts, and the result will be anxiously looked for. The other portions of the workings assume a gloomy aspect some of which will be suspended, if a change does not take place.

From Copiapo Mines the accounts are still more favourable. The lode at Checo is large, and 2 ft. of it very rich; the higher levels and stopes are all turning out ore of a superior quality. At San Pedro also they have a branch of rich ore open for several fathoms high. The prospects in sight are so flattering that the agents recommend, and the directors are now dispatching, a larger force to work this concern more effectually. La Compania and La Reyna continue to improve, the total yield of copper for Jan. being 71 tons. The silver mines generally are advancing gradually into a productive yield. Colorado, sinking below the 20, looks highly promising. Descubridora yielded in Jan. 19 ozs. of gold, with 3 tons of copper ore. The agent's report concludes with the declaration that prospects are better than for some time past, and further improvements may be fairly expected; 837 marcs of plata fina (about 1800½) have arrived per steamer, and the *Acacia*, with 420 tons of copper ore, and 30 tons of silver ore, sailed from Copiapo on the 28th Feb.

According to Government returns, the exportation of copper bars, ores, and ingots from Chili during the third quarter of the past year amounted to 152,573½ value, and that of silver to 227,957½; making a total of 380,530½. Of copper, the shipments to England were 77,426½, and to the United States, 63,722½; whilst of silver, the exports to England were 125,403½; to France, 31,107½; to Germany, 43,796½; and to China, 14,524½. Some rich deposits of silver have been discovered near a southern Bolivian town, which, however, have been claimed as within the limits of Chili. Some of the veins are of the produce of 200 and 300 marks to the cajon, and others of even 800.

At the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company's annual meeting, yesterday the accounts showed a gross profit from the sales made during the year of 10,058½ 3s. 8d.—Discount and bankers' charges, 4223½ 8s. 3d.; interest on mortgage, 912½ 9s. 5d.; on debentures, 3662½ 2s. 9d.; current expenses, 617½ 10s. 11d.; leaving a net profit of 642½ 12s. 4d., which, added to the profit and loss of Dec., 1849, 1660½ 3s. 3d., makes 2302½ 15s. 7d. to go to the next account. During the last 33 weeks of the past year, only three out of the five furnaces have been in blast, in consequence of the slackness of trade, exhibiting a diminution in the make of about 2000 tons. A portion of their coal-field had been underlet at a fixed rental of 650½ per annum for the remaining term of the Blaenavon lease. The sum of 4765½ 16s. 4d. had been laid out during the year in important improvements in roads, new pits, inclined planes and machinery, fitting up shop, &c. The make of pig-iron has decreased, in consequence of the small profit to be derived from it; that of best iron has increased, as the profit is greater. When trade revives, the works will be in a situation to produce an additional make at a lower rate of cost, suitable for every purpose; and, in the meantime, be employing the workmen at a living price to all, and keep the balance on the right side of the account. The expected opening of the railway from Hereford to Abergavenny would give them an opportunity of delivering iron into the interior of the country, and prove otherwise advantageous. They could deliver coals at 8d. a ton less than any of the other surrounding works. The mineral property extended over 12,000 acres. There was evidently a gradual improvement in the property, and better prices would, it was hoped, soon be obtained.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co. state that the market for mining shares has been rather devoid of animation during the week, owing to the Easter holiday. The chief feature is an enquiry for Tregorden. Tremayne's and Alfred's are in steady, but no order request; Lewis are offered at 22½. Altogether the amount of business done is unimportant.

BLACK TIN

Sold on the 16th of April.

Mine.	Tons.	c.	gr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Georgia Consols	3	3	0	14	£52 10 0	£165 14 0	Bolton & Co.
ditto	0	4	3	1	30 0 0	7 3 6	ditto
Total—3 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.						Amount of money, £172 16s. 6d.	

Sold on the 17th of April.

Mine.	Tons.	c.	gr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Rocks and Trevelyan	13	17	1	7	£24 10 0	£325 13 6	Blowing-house Co.
ditto	0	10	3	4	35 0 0	18 17 6	ditto
Total—14 tons 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 11 lbs.						Amount of money, £343 11s.	

Sold at the Mine.

Mine.	Tons.	c.	gr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Tincroft	12				£43 7 6	£524 7 6	Calenick and Eliseo Co.
ditto	69				28 0 0	1928 0 0	ditto and ditto
ditto	12				43 7 6	524 7 6	Union Smelting Co.
ditto	3				28 0 0	84 0 0	ditto

LEAD ORES

Sold at the Mine, on the 19th of April.

Mine.	Tons.	c.	gr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Court Grange	55				£15 15 6	£843 15 6	Sims, Wiliams, & Co.

Sold at Liskeard, on the 23rd of April.

Mine.	Tons.	c.	gr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wheal Trelawny	100				£31 12 0	£3112 0 0	E. Mitchell & Son.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 50 TONS GLENMALUR LEAD ORE, FOR SALE AT WICKLOW.

Bidders.	Wicklow, April 22.	Price per Ton.
Sims, Wiliams, Nevill, and Co.—Llanelli (purchasers)	£10 5 6	
Thomas Somers—Bristol	10 8 6	
Panther Smelting Company—Bristol	9 10 0	
Walker, Parker, and Co.—Holywell	9 5 0	
Newton, Keates, and Co.—Liverpool (too late)	10 5 0	
J. P. Eyton—Llanerchymor	8 13 0	

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTONARDS LEAD ORE.

Bidders.	Douglas, Isle of Man, 23d April.	Price per Ton.
Sims, Wiliams, Nevill, and Co.—Llanelli (purchasers)	£11 2 6	
Thomas Somers—Bristol	8 6 6	
Newton, Keates, and Co.—Bagillt	10 10 6	
J. P. Eyton—Llanerchymor	10 10 6	
Pontifex and Wood—London	8 15 0	
Locke, Blackett, and Co.—Newcastle	10 5 6	

Ticketings at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, on the 24th April.

Mines.	Tons.	c.	gr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Pant-y-mwyn	35				£10 18 0	£356 18 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pen-yr-henblas	70				11 7 6	811 10 0	ditto
Westminster	66				11 13 0	735 18 0	Eyton & Co.
ditto	50				11 11 0	555 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	11				11 0 0	121 0 0	ditto
Jamaica	40				1 0 0	40 0 0	Mather & Co.
Bolgraves	8				11 2 6	88 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Maesysafn	50				11 6 0	555 10 0	ditto
ditto	50				11 6 0	555 10 0	ditto
Halkin Hall	10				11 8 0	118 0 0	Mather & Co.
Milwr	6				9 13 6	56 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Sold at Aberystwith.

Mines.	Tons.	c.	gr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Goginan	50				£15 5 6	£777 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	30				15 11 6	453 48 0	ditto
Frongoch	80				11 2 6	882 10 0	Panther Company.
Cwmystwith	30				10 15 0	304 10 0	ditto
ditto	30				10 15 0	304 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Nanteos	45				10 7 6	477 30 0	Panther Company.

Sold at the Mine.

Mines.	Tons.	c.	gr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
East Wheal Rose	48				£14 14 0	£684 12 0	Mitchell & Son.
ditto	134				14 2 0	1900 8 0	ditto
ditto	134				14 3 0	1908 12 0	T. Somers.
ditto	26				14 6 6	381 24 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 2, and Sold at Swansea, April 22, 1851.

Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.
Cuba	91	167	£12 3 0	Santiago	44	114	£7 14 0
ditto	86	165	19 0	ditto	43	19	15 5 6
ditto	80	146	10 16 0	ditto	16	82	58 10 0
ditto	64	194	13 18 0	ditto	10	26	21 0 0
ditto	49	24	17 10 6	ditto	8	81	58 0 0
ditto	44	224	16 19 0	ditto	1	64	45 10 0
ditto	37	26	19 14 6	Spanish	60	8	6 10 0
ditto	4	64	47 0 0	ditto	56	8	6 10 0
ditto	3	77	58 0 0	ditto	3	22	16 18 0
Knockmahon	117	94	6 17 6	Burra Barra	50	24	18 0 0
ditto	90	94	6 16 6	ditto	27	37	23 16 0
ditto	85	94	6 17 6	ditto	13	55	43 17 6
ditto	84	9	6 8 6	ditto	2	Withdrawn.	
Santiago	95	74	5 8 0	ditto	2	26	20 18 0
ditto	76	86	5 17 6	Chili	21	36	28 12 0
ditto	63	84	5 15 6				

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PENANCE CONSOLS.—Sir: Last April I was induced to purchase some shares in this mine, from its being represented to me as a dividend-paying one, of 5s. bi-monthly; but as it has only paid one dividend of 2s. 6d., and months having elapsed, I should feel obliged if any of your correspondents would furnish some particulars. I have heard that dissatisfaction has been expressed with the statements of the captain of the mine. —An ADVENTURER: City, April 22.

W. (Liverpool).—The Cost-book System has been often described in our Journal; it will, however, form subject of special reference in the series of papers now publishing on "Mining Management."

X. Y.—Uranium is found at Tolcarne and Tincroft, in Cornwall; in mica slate at Johannegeorgstadt, Schneeberg, and Wiesenthal, in Saxony; and in granite at Joachimthal, in Bohemia, and Kongsberg, in Norway. A communication, forwarded to either of these places, would obtain the desired information. Uranium is found at Carharrack, Tincroft, Tolcarne, Wheel Jewel, Stannagwyn, and Gwinn Lake. There is also an iron ore, not found in this country, but only in Bohemia, Saxony, and France.

An Old Tinner (Roch) complains that the parties bringing out new adventures in mining do not do justice to the old tinner, when they insinuate that the former workers left them rich. He says there are few of these old mines in which they did not work until everything of value was extracted; but acknowledges there are some in which they were overpowered by the water, and which modern machinery may render available. Much as we would deprecate the too-prevalent system of puffing off worthless mines, we cannot but believe that there are many old workings which, under modern appliances, would pay well for operating in; nor is the fact that the old men were obliged to abandon mines in consequence of the water any reflection on their industry and perseverance. Our correspondent does not like bad-sellers at all, and remembers the time when there were only three or four added to the practice, and when mining, in consequence, went on as smoothly as could be desired.

R.—West Damsel, we believe, has only a single shaft, little more than 20 fms. deep; a kindly gossan lode. At Wheel Cupid they have done little more than prepare for an engine.

PUTTING WORTHLESS MINING ADVENTURES.—Alluding to a "Notice" in last week's Journal, "Truth" says:—"I much regret that you have totally misapprehended one part of my letter—viz., that the Mining Journal will insert any communication upon being paid for. I intended my remarks to have this effect—that the parties interested in, and bringing out, these bubbles could obtain any report they wished for a guinea from mining captains, and then, unfortunately, such reports made their appearance in the Mining Journal—thus misleading the unwary and unthinking public. How you could imagine for an instant that I could so far forget myself as to label the Mining Journal as you represent I cannot conceive; and at the earliest moment I write to correct the mistake you have fallen into, and deeply regret that the communication should have received such a construction. I have for many years been a constant reader of your valuable Journal, and never put it down without receiving instruction and delight from its perusal; and as I said in my last, the public are indebted to you for your endeavours to put them on their guard against the rascally and swindling bubbles of the day. I only wish one could with impunity point out such schemes by name, as the mania is spreading far and wide, and must in the end do serious injury to legitimate concerns. By-the-by, it has occurred to me that one important and serious evil has been lost sight of by you in these concerns, composed as they are of such a large number of shares. For instance—suppose one of these concerns only get two-thirds of their shares subscribed for, there is no stipulation in their prospectuses of returning the deposit money to any shareholder who then might not approve of carrying on the concern upon the smaller number of shares: in point of fact, the only object of the promoters is to get a bonus, and then the unfortunate applicant for shares will find the scheme vanish into air. Let the public understand that unless all the shares are allotted, such schemes have no right to involve their shareholders in calls or expenses of working; and I hope, week by week, to see exposed in your columns the insidious trickery of such designing knaves, until all such worthless schemes are rooted out of the mining world."

Another correspondent directs our attention to the fact of several prospectuses of companies having appeared in country newspapers which have never been heard of in London. **TAMER CONSOLS.**—We were in error in our last by stating that a meeting had been "recently held"; it should merely have stated that the particulars furnished were the present financial statement of the company.

(?)—Our correspondent argues very fairly concerning the recent experiment of Foucault, but his premises are only partially correct. The pendulum is not swung by a rigid bar of metal to the top of the apartment, so as to limit its vibrations to one plane relative to the earth, but it is suspended by a slender wire, susceptible of torsion to a certain extent. The apparent motion is less than the real from this very circumstance, and it would, if continued, be ultimately brought to a stop, from the twist of the wire becoming equal to the resisting inertia of the pendulum. In our last we suggested a means of removing this difficulty, by suspending the latter to the under surface of a powerful magnet, either electro or permanent, whereby it would be at perfect liberty, and entirely relieved from the constraining action of the earth. We have no doubt that other expedients may be adopted for effecting the same purpose, though we doubt whether any of them would be equally effectual.

"Amiens" should write under another signature: his communication is inadmissible from its personality.

ADVENTURER MINING COMPANY.—We have received a communication on the affairs of this company from Mr. R. Moore, but its great length, and the crowded state of our columns, prevents its appearance in this week's Journal.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—We have received a letter from "The Idler in the Asturias"—want of space compels us to defer its insertion until next week.

A review of Sir H. de la Beche's work, the "Geological Observer," is unavoidably postponed.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MODEL WATER-WHEEL.—Sir: I hear there is an impression on the minds of some of your readers that I am the author of certain letters referring to the models of the Devon Great Consols water-wheels, to be exhibited at the Crystal Palace. With respect to the merits of the question on either side, as I do not wish to remain the reputed father of other men's works, I beg to state that I have had nothing to do with the above letters, either directly or indirectly. —JAMES CARTHEW: Hawkmoor Mine, Calstock, April 22.

VENTILATION.—Sir: "A Practical Viewer," in your Journal of the 19th inst., would oblige by stating exactly the size of the upcast shafts at Haswell and Tyne Main, the diameters and sectional areas, their depths, and the furnace power in each. Also the depth of the upcast at Sention Delaval, its size and area, and the jet power employed, and by what size of fire. If he could also state the consumption of coal in the 24 hours in each case, it would be additionally satisfactory. I have understood that those he has generally stated are not quite correct. —A. YOUNG VIEWER: April 23.

R. E. (Manchester).—Obtain a work on Gas Lighting, by Mr. J. O. N. Rutter, of Blackrock, near Brighton.

WHEEL TOM AND SHEBA CONSOLS.—In reply to a letter from "S." inquiring whether "there had been proceedings at law between Sheba Consols and Wheel Tom respecting the caunter lode"—we know of none; and we are informed that the parties who have engaged in these speculations are respectable, and fully prepared to await the result of their being developed. The locality of the mines being well known, needs no comment from us.

"W." (Manchester).—The subject will be fully elucidated in an early Journal.

GLASS PIPES.—Sir: Will you, or any of your readers, inform me, through your valuable Journal, if it is a fact that glass pipes have been found unsuitable for conveying water for any length of time, from the circumstance that as sediments, or goss, speedily collect in the pipe, forming a bed for vegetable growth, which soon chokes the pipe. I have a vague notion of either hearing or reading an account of these effects—the result of trials having been made upon the matter. As it is a subject of great importance in the present time of sanitary movement, any information on such a subject would be valuable to many of your readers. —A. CONSTANT READER: Glasgow, April 23.

The Crystal Palace covers a larger area than any other single building in the world. It has been erected with a speed which substitutes weeks for years in all analogous cases—yet the number of hands employed by Fox and Henderson, the contractors, in the actual labour of construction, has seldom exceeded 2000 at a time.

We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-Office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 26, 1851.

The Mining Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

We this week enter upon the subject of British mining in the order and succession mentioned in the introductory article in our last, in which we pointed out the caution necessary, both prior to embarking in a mining speculation and after, how to steer clear of the shoals and quicksands of the sharper; and it entangled for awhile in his meshes, the only way to be extricated—i. e., by abandoning the money embarked as a total loss, and "cut and run." Without a moment's hesitation we repeat that advice again, giving the subject further consideration. We should do so ourselves; therefore, our sincere advice to our readers who are, or may be, in such a predicament, is—"Go thou and do likewise." Well, then, and as Mrs. GLASSER would or did say—"First catch your hare, then cook it," we must say—"first get your sett, then work it." Here we lay the foundation of our subject. How to get a sett, and where and how to select a "kindly" spot, likely to repay the capital embarked, and prove remunerative—"ah! there's the rub." Our forefathers used the divining-rod, for which example of credulity and superstition it ought to have been applied to their own backs smartly, rather than voting it majestically over the backs of so many imaginary lodes and branches it has been held forth to have discovered from time to time, more by the cunning of Mr. DOWSON, and the credulity of others, than the real facts of the case. We are not sceptical; we have "twigged" the rod ourselves innumerable times. The hazel, with, and whitethorn have all been

in our hands, in the presence of the first-rate dowzers of the day; and we confess our inability to control it, for it bent downwards innumerable times against our "free will and consent," and we were told "there was a large lode here, a rich one there, and branches everywhere"—just as satisfactory as a star-gazing astronomer informing us the exact number of luminaries in the heavens, expecting us to believe him, or set about counting them ourselves. It is right to explain that our dowzing exploits were always upon or near to rich mines, where, of course, there were really no lack of lodes or branches; and Mr. DOWSON being "conductor," he led us where he pleased, and certainly he took all the "short cuts," so as to pass along nearly in a north or south direction—consequently, over the backs of all the east and west lodes and branches. He certainly surprised us; but we are not converted to his opinion, or the assumed talismanic properties of the rod. "He that consents against his will, remains of the same opinion still." The *virgula divinatoria* was mentioned by AGRICOLA as the enchanted rod, and since then by PRYCE, in his *Mineralogia Cornubiensis*. The latter avows his firm belief in the rod, and gives most minute directions for its use. The twig should be of one year's growth only—a forked branch best. Each end of the forked prong is to be held in either hand of the operator, twisted round in such a manner as to place the muscles of the wrists in a constrained position. When passing over a metallic lode or water, the rod immediately points out the spot by bending downwards. This deflection, however, is more naturally accounted for by the fatigue of the operator's wrists. In this way a dowzing adventurer, within the last quarter of a century, upon his rod going downwards rather unexpectedly, had a pit sunk, and there discovered a tomb of Anglo-Saxon origin, containing bones and some "copper Celts," which lucky coincidences naturally established the reputation of the dowzer, and confirmed the infallibility of the rod. Among the *Recreations, Mathematical and Physical*, by M. Azanam, it is there alluded to as the *Baguette divinatorie*—"a small forked branch of light hazelwood, which several have made use of to good purpose in discovering the most noble metals; and even robbers and murderers, of which we had a notable instance, in 1693, in one James Aymar, of Dauphny, who pursued a murderer 45 leagues, and found him by his rod! When he came to Paris, he gave several proofs of his dexterity, in making use of it in the discovery of metals, water, and hidden treasures. The rod bent down to all—even over stolen goods, or the track of robbers or criminals' feet." Others affirm that it has been successfully used in distinguishing the bones of canonised saints from those of other persons. Sir WALTER SCOTT, in the *Antiquary*, describes it as being used by the cunning German, DOUSTERSWIVEL, for the discovery of water at St. Ruth. Its first use in England was in the reign of QUEEN ANNE, when the commandant at Plymouth (a Spanish deserter), named RIBERLA, pretended to discover a copper mine near Okehampton, which was wrought several years after. It is frequently urged as a matter of complaint that those persons who make the most important discoveries do not uniformly receive that exalted reward they deserve. The inventor of the marvellous "dowsing rod" could not complain; he was raised high above his fellow-men, by being hung in Germany as a common cheat and impostor.

We, therefore, unhesitatingly say, don't select your mine by means of dowsing, or Twig Folly may run away with a load of money, without finding you a lode of ore.

Having set our veto on the rod, we next turn to the subject of costeaning at surface, in order to discover the backs of lodes—a system to be preferred in every respect, and one more generally observed and depended on than any other. A pit is sunk from 8 to 12 ft. long, and 3 ft. wide, from 1 to 2 fathoms deep, as the case may require. This is done mostly where a lode is known to run, or so expected, from observation made at a distance east or west. Sometimes a series of such pits have to be sunk on either side of the first one, till at length the back of a lode is shown plainly in one of them, probably gossan, with underlay and other symptoms sufficient to guide the practical miner how far off he should go to put down a shaft perpendicular, to take the lode at such a depth as he contemplates or wishes. He procures a tackle, and sets to work manfully, perfectly sure of the lode passing through the shaft at or about the depth he calculates, unless the underlay should change, and render it necessary the shaft should go deeper. While this is doing, or even before he is looking towards an adit level (in case there is not already one in the set, and near to the object he has in view), he commences as low as possible, unless too far distant, and, as found to be most convenient, either on the direct run of a lode, or across the country and run of lodes; and this he communicates as quickly as he can with his surface shaft. This may be only a shallow adit, for expedition sake—a deeper one having to be brought in hereafter from a greater distance.

Adit levels are of the utmost importance to the miner, for the lower they are down in the earth the higher portions of the mine above it can be worked dry, and without the aid of water or steam-power, saving the expense thereof, while giving the lodes a trial to that depth, and, in some instances, producing the necessary funds required for the purpose of machinery to work them below. The great advantage of a deep adit is exemplified in the most perfect manner by that driven up from Cannon stream or valley, a branch of Penryn River, to Cardrew Mine, in Redruth—a distance of nearly six miles; but from its various ramifications to different mines it is extended about 26,000 fms., nearly 30 miles. This stupendous undertaking was commenced in 1748. In many mines it comes in 40 fms. deep, and at Wheal Hope (the highest) nearly 70 fms. at Chilcot's shaft. It has been computed to extend over 5800 acres, and discharge about 9000 gallons of water a minute, all of which would have had to be raised to the surface by steam-power, which, at a moderate estimate, would require 25,000 tons of coal, and cost about 20,000l. per annum for fuel alone. The expense of maintaining and keeping this in good order is defrayed by a small annual charge to every mine deriving benefit from it, according to the size of their various pumping machinery; the saving to each may thus easily be conceived.

Thus far we have gone in localities where other mines are or have been at work, and lodes already discovered. We will now start from them, and suppose ourselves tempted to explore a district altogether away from any workings, or where lodes have even been traced at surface. Beyond all doubt our fancy would be to follow the stream, and steer towards the junction of killas and granite, because in mining the junction of lodes, as well as of strata, is so frequently attended with good success. Lodes are more to be depended on in such a locality. Still a kindly gossan, or champion lode, a few miles distant, would have its tempting effects upon our purse and inclination, and there are many in such localities that have prospered. Granite has many things to attract our notice beyond most other individual strata. Rich mines, of both tin and copper, have been found embedded in it, with the almost invaluable benefit of so little expense being requisite for draining power. They may, in fact, be said to be dry mines. This forms part of the attraction towards them, the saving thereby derived being a very considerable profit of itself.

By far the largest portion in the mineral composition of lodes is quartz. Near the surface this is full of cavities, mixed with an earthy brown iron ore, which is termed gossan. When this contains any other metallic substance, they are tolerably hard and of a chocolate brown. When the quartz is friable, or as locally denominated sugary spar, it is, of course, less hard—as with felspar, clay, or prian. These sort of gossans more frequently accompany copper ores than any other. Gossans are generally found shallow, though instances are numerous where they are met with at considerable depths—for instance, Wheal Reoth, Dolcoath, Wheal Damsel, Ting Tang, and Wheal Gorland.

It is with considerable satisfaction we have to announce that the MINING EXCHANGE is daily extending its labours of utility; and, notwithstanding the holiday period which has just elapsed, a more than average amount of business has been done. Several new members have joined the general body; and we believe all those who wish to trade legitimately and honourably will endeavour to become members, to which, if they are properly qualified, there can be no objection. It would ill become us here to recapitulate all the inconveniences and tergiversations, to use the mildest terms, which have been entailed on the mining adventurer through the want of a proper and authorised place of business, where transactions could be registered; and to detail the many cases which have come under our knowledge, in which parties have acted both as principals and agents in the same transaction; these and many more have been discussed—*agere ad nauseam*—and we trust are now buried in the tomb of the CAPULETS, never again to be resuscitated. The place for dealing in mining shares is the Exchange. There can be obtained the market price of the article, and an accurate knowledge arrived at of the value of the investment; and the speculator can only blame himself if he foolishly loses his money, when he has the Exchange to protect him: To those at all acquainted with the subject, it is

a well-known fact that mining is one of the most fluctuating interests, and that a mine which may be rich to-day is poor to-morrow, and the contrary in the plurality of instances. The institution of the Mining Exchange, and the publication of the official share-list weekly, will enable the speculator to watch the different phases of the several adventures, and will become a guide to him in his enterprises; at the same time, he will be protected from any of those errors which have arisen, in many cases, both from ignorance and wilfulness.

From the commencement of their proceedings, the committee have been most indefatigable in their exertions, and unwearied in their diligence, and we are happy that so far their endeavours have been crowned with that success which they so well merit. The benefits which they have conferred on the mining world are already beginning sensibly to be felt and appreciated by those interested: the utility of such an institution cannot be overrated, nor its advantages too highly estimated, and in the present year, when so great an impetus has been given to the spirit of mining, the check of a responsible body, such as the Mining Exchange, was highly necessary to prevent the introduction of questionable schemes on the market, to enrich the knaves who bring them out at the expense of the public. The introduction of the Mining Exchange has dealt a heavy blow to jobbing, and nefarious transactions. Henceforward those who wish to practise in mining must do so fairly and honestly in an open market, which affords a guarantee both of security and respectability, which, while it protects the honest adventurer, discourages the fraudulent dealer, and will, in its more extended sphere of activity, render mining enterprise to be of that consequence which its importance as a branch of industry has so long demanded; but which, on account of the want of such a body, has been allowed to lie dormant, or become liable to all those abuses which happily now will be remedied.

NEW METHOD OF TREATING MINERALS—EXTRACTING SULPHUR FROM IRON PYRITES.

At the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening, Mr. William Longmaid described his new method of treating ores and minerals, and in the manufacture of alkalis. Mr. Longmaid, prior to the year 1839, finding sulphuric acid had become so great and important a branch of our manufacture, enormous quantities of Sicilian sulphur being consumed in its production, the chief use being to decompose common salt (chloride of sodium), and the Sicilian Government having acted from mistaken policy on their part, in such a manner as to interfere with this manufacture, turned his attention to the separation of sulphur from the native ores which abound in Cornwall, Devon, Wales, and Ireland.

The sulphur of iron pyrites, when subjected to the heat and atmospheric air, produces sulphurous acid in a condition fit for the manufacture of vitriol; but the Cornish pyrites, proved by experiments made by Mr. Longmaid, that the richest portions of the ores in sulphur were so friable that they were soon reduced to the condition of detached grains, or when so impregnated with arsenic as to render the great bulk unfit for the vitriol maker. The idea occurred to Mr. Longmaid to mix the ore and salt together, and calcine the mass. His first effort was crowned with considerable success, encouraging him forward step by step, till at length he produced so perfect a decomposition that a trace only of the salt remained. Funds were obtained, and patents secured. The process now stands before the world, acknowledged by the most experienced manufacturers and chemists to be both practicable and successful; the time, therefore, is not in all probability far distant when a large proportion of copper ores must be submitted to this treatment—the opposition of the smelters will be no longer tenable.

In the copper smelting-works the sulphur and other volatile matters are driven off by the several calcinations to which the material is subjected in the different stages of smelting, and considerable waste of tin and copper occurs when these metals are found combined in the same ores, and the silver existing so universally in copper ores, with little exception, is totally lost.

This patented process for the separation of the metals, and the manufacture of alkali and chlorine, is essentially a great one, and cannot be carried out beneficially on a small scale. It consists of a series of manipulations, commencing with first ascertaining the quantity of sulphur in the ore to be treated, to which is added a weighed quantity of salt, also a small quantity of oxide of iron—the product of a previous charge—to assist in taking up the sulphur in the early stages of the process. The material is ground and placed on the bed of the furnace furthest removed from the fire, and is moved on from bed to bed, until it is finally finished on the bed nearest the fire.

The finished mass is sulphate ash, and contains (when such metals exist in the ores used) sulphate of soda, soluble salts of copper and silver, insoluble oxide of iron and tin, with a small portion of undecomposed salt and the silica of the ore.

Before the sulphate ash has had time to cool, it is conveyed to the vats to be lixiviated. The stronger liquor is drawn off into wells, and thence pumped as required into another set of vats, where the precipitation of the copper and silver is effected. The liquor is kept at a temperature of about 150° Fahr., at which the metals are rapidly precipitated with old iron.

The precipitated copper tests from 80 to 95 per cent. pure copper. If tin exists in the ore, the refuse will have to be washed in a similar manner to that practised in Cornwall in dressing tin ore. During the process of calcination the oxide of iron remains unchanged, except that it is freed from the copper, sulphur, arsenic, &c. The great bulk of the iron has been converted into the salts of that metal, and subsequently it is reduced to the condition of oxide, useful for many purposes.

This oxide is ground with oil, and this forms a valuable pigment, of two colours, brown and black, and is useful for protecting iron from oxidation.

These processes are gradually coming into use. The works of the Patent Alkali Company, at St. Helen's, are on a scale capable of treating from 8000 tons to 10,000 tons of ore annually, and similar works are in course of erection on the River Tyne. When these processes shall have come into general use, Mr. Longmaid estimates the immediate advantage to the United Kingdom to amount to the sum of 1,000,000l. sterling per annum, by the following anticipated results:—The annual production of alkali in Great Britain exceeds 120,000 tons, on which he calculates to effect a saving of 4l. per ton.

The quantity of silver annually lost in the copper smelting-works amounts to 15,000,000 ozs.—all which would be recovered.

The saving to be effected on the smelting charges on copper, the recovery of tin, oxide of iron, and chlorine, he calculates to be enormous, besides the collateral advantages in bringing large masses of the ores of Cornwall and elsewhere, that have hitherto been waste, into profitable use. The direct tendency of these results will be to secure the copper smelting trade of the world to Great Britain, in a greater degree than is the case at present.

* Is Mr. Longmaid not aware that the two principal smelting companies (Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and Messrs. Vivian and Sons) have long adopted a process for extracting the silver from the copper ore they purchase?

At the Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, the cause Bailey v. Osborne was re-argued before Lord Campbell: it was originally tried at the Devon assizes, when the plaintiff obtained a verdict for 231l. for timber supplied to Wheal Walter, in which mine the defendant was proved to be a shareholder. Serjeant Kinglake now moved for a new trial, upon the ground that, as the mine was conducted upon the Cost-book Principle, no one had authority to pledge the credit of any individual shareholder for the amount of goods supplied for the general benefit of the concern, citing the case Ricketts v. Bonnetts (4 C. B. reports, 686). The cost-book was put in as evidence, and the Lord Chief Baron turned to a resolution therein, which he said put an end to the defendant's case—viz.: "That at a meeting of the finance committee it was agreed that no further money be called for until the calls made had been paid up, and that Messrs. Bailey be directed to proceed against the defaulters." Lord Campbell said, "I think that there should be no rule in this case; it was evident defendant was a shareholder, and that the goods were for the use of the mine; he would, therefore, be *primâ facie* liable; and it lies on him to show something which created a limited liability, and that that was known to the plaintiff. I see no evidence of either; the cost-book itself contains no evidence of limited liability, and it cannot be said that a person supplying a mine is bound by all the regulations which bind the parties *inter se*." Mr. Justice Patteson said, that the general law was that the shareholders are liable for goods supplied, unless they can show special circumstances, and bring them to the knowledge of the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Erie said, it would be impossible to carry on a concern of this nature if everything was to be paid for in ready money, as is now contended for. There is a distinction between pledging the credit of the shareholders for goods necessary for the mine, and for the purpose of borrowing money.—Rule refused.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM NAVIGATION.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following account of a trip from New York to Albany, 155 miles, made in the steamboat *Reinder*. The speed obtained, we believe, has never yet been equalled by any other steamboat performance, either in the old or new world. Twelve miles were actually run over in 26 minutes, it being at the rate of 27½ miles an hour, and this, too, against a strong wind and tide! The dimensions of the boat are not given, but we have reason to believe that her length is over 300 feet, with a breadth of beam of about 40 feet, and 4 to 5 feet draft of water. But the most remarkable feature in the performance of this boat, is what is termed the *slip*; or, the difference between the actual speed of the vessel through the water, and the distance passed through by the circumference of the paddle-wheels, which was less than one-ninth. This is a point to which we should particularly wish to call the attention of our steam engineers. Indeed, the entire results of the voyage, engines, &c., is worthy of, and we hope will claim, the earnest attention of our professional men in this important department of scientific research:—

"Some important improvements have been effected in the speed of steam-boats in America—a new boat, the *Reinder*, Capt. De Groot, having made some of the most wonderful passages ever performed upon the Hudson, and, perhaps, in the world. The model, engine, &c., are from the designs of her chief engineer, Mr. Charles W. Farnham, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the most able engineers in the country. The hull was built by Thomas Collyer, and the engine at the Morgan Iron-Works; both are admirable specimens of workmanship. The cylinder is 56 in. diameter; stroke, 12 ft.; wheel, 34 ft. diameter; and at her highest speed on the down trip, from New York to Albany, she made 24 revolutions a minute. By a register attached to the engine on her downward trip she made 9,110 revolutions; and as the circumference of her wheel is 102 ft., and the distance to Albany 818,400 ft. (155 miles by the Channel, 150 in a straight line), she would make 8,021½ revolutions, if she had moved the full circumference of her wheel at each stroke of the piston. She, therefore, lost only one-ninth of each revolution of her wheel—a flood-tide running most of the distance, when the wheels, of course, slipped with the water, losing a portion of their power. Those skilled in such matters need not be told of the perfection of model and machinery necessary to such a performance. The *Reinder* left the dock on Tuesday morning at 7 A.M., and passed the foot of Canal-street at exactly 6 min. after. She was opposite the Railroad Pier at Piedmont at 3 past 8—having made the distance, 24 miles, in one hour and nine minutes, in the teeth of a north-east storm which prevailed. Caldwell's landing was reached 11 min. past 9; Newburgh touched at 10; Poughkeepsie, at 46 min. past 10; Kingston, at 86 min. past 11; Bristol, at 18 min. past 12; Hudson, at 5 min. past 1 P.M.; and she was at the dock at Albany at 10 min. past 3—having made the trip from New York, against wind and tide, in 7 hours and 32 min., deducting 32 min. in making the landings. It will be seen that the quickest time made on the trip was that between Poughkeepsie and Kingston, 18 miles, which was passed over in 44½ minutes, deducting 6½ minutes lost in landings, being at the rate of 24½ miles an hour against wind and tide, the greater number of revolutions being 22½! The return trip was equally successful. We should have been glad to have noticed some particulars as regards the boilers and fuel consumed, but our correspondent is silent on that important head."

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE-POWER.

In the description of Mr. Hjorth's new arrangements for his electro-magnetic engine, in the *Mining Journal* of 29th of March, no notice was taken of the augmented attractive force obtained by his cylinder and piston-engine, as compared with the theories which have been generally laid down; and we think, therefore, that a statement of the results of his experiments, which in the following table may be compared with the mean power of many experiments made on different forms and constructions of magnets, showing the superior power of the cylinder and piston-engine, will be interesting to our readers:—

RESULTS FORMERLY OBTAINED.			MR. HJORTH'S ENGINE.		
Distance.	Attractive Force.		Distance.	Attr. Force.	Angle of Magnetic Force.
Inches.	Lbs.		Inches.	Lbs.	
1-250	90-6		1	169	042-34
1-125	50-7		2	124	050-57
1-63	50-1		3	86	067-22
1-30	40-5		4	80	072-38
			5	72	075-58

From his recent improvements in the disposal of his magnets, and his determined perseverance in the development of this beautiful and interesting science, we hope soon to see the day when Mr. Hjorth shall produce an economic electro-magnetic power which, under all circumstances, will be completely successful.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The immense amount of property destroyed in commercial cities and towns by accidental fires, and the incalculable loss which has been witnessed in London alone during the short advent of the present year, should call the attention of the thinking portion of the community, more particularly those connected with buildings, to some of the proposed means of rendering our dwellings and warehouses less combustible—many of which are really constructed as if intended for some grand pyrotechnic display. Some of these plans are costly, and indeed impracticable, except for large and lofty buildings; but a plan, recently introduced by Messrs. Fox and Barrett, which has been acted upon to some extent, should, we think, be more generally known than it appears to be. It consists in using cast or wrought-iron joists, of the shape of a reversed T in section. Across the lower flanges rest strips of wood, slate, tile, or iron, but wood has hitherto been generally used—the absence of the possibility of any current of air securely preventing ignition. On these strips is laid a coat of coarse mortar, one inch thick, which, oozing between the joints of the short laths, forms a firm key for the ceiling plastering below. On this is laid a bed of concrete for a dwelling-house, about 5 inches thick, and for warehouses or large buildings, 8 or 9 in.—the joists comparatively increased in strength. A floor and corresponding ceiling is thus constructed, which may be made as ornamental as can be desired—indeed, more so than by the usual method: the strength of the iron is aided by the great tenacity of concrete, the whole cemented into one solid unyielding mass, like a huge flagstone, is fire-proof, impervious to dirt, vermin, or sound, and in cost not more expensive than a common wood joist construction. On this plan, too, any system of warming or ventilation may be adopted with even great facilities, and much greater security, than on the old method.

THE BURNING WASTE OF CLACKMANNAN.

A week or two since we stated that attempts were making to put out the fire in Lord Mansfield's coal-field, near Alloa. We understand the experiment has been successful, and the fire is, in all human probability, extinguished. We detailed in our *Journal* the process very minutely, and which may also be found fully described in the Report of the Lords, in 1849. The secondary process—that of cooling the waste—is, perhaps, the most important and interesting part of the operations. It is also due to the steam-jet, and is one founded on sound scientific principles, and has been beautifully effective in practice. The temperature is now reduced to 86°, and the drifts have been entered, which penetrate the waste closed for the last 22 years. All indications of fire have disappeared, and the escapees from the waste now give no evidence of the presence of either carbonic acid, any of the sulphurets, or other products of combustion, by the most delicate tests. The operations are all open to the public, and we hope soon to be able to give a detail of this new triumph of modern science.

THE GODOLPHIN MINING COMPANY.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Thursday, Mr. Hislop Clarke moved on behalf of the official manager, Mr. Stainesby (appointed by Sir George Ross, the Master charged with the winding-up of the affairs of the company), for the discharge of an order made by this branch of the Court on the 30th November, 1850, by which an order for a contribution of 42 per share had been directed to be suspended until further orders, with liberty for two persons therein named to take certain proceedings. The ground of the motion was that a composition had been made with all the contributories (excepting two, one of whom was out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the other insolvent), by which they had agreed to pay 32 2s. 6d. per share. By this means the official manager had a sufficient sum of money in hand to discharge all the debts and liabilities of the company, and had applied to Sir George Ross for his sanction of the compromise, to which he had assented, but considered the previous consent of the Court necessary to the discharge of the order of November, 1850. It was also proposed that the costs of the parties who had obtained that order should be paid out of the estate.—Mr. Hislop Clarke, on these conditions, assented to the motion.—His Honour said, as Sir George Ross considered the arrangement a proper one, he would sanction the discharge of the order, and should discharge it accordingly.

Original Correspondence.

THE JARROW COLLIERY—THE IMPENDING EXPLOSION.

STR.—Absence from home, and personal engagements of a weighty nature, have prevented, till now, my answering your able correspondent's (Mr. Richardson) question in the *Mining Journal* of the 22d of March, in reference to Jarrow Colliery. It is with deep regret I have to communicate that, though somewhat more care has been applied, there has been no change made in the plan or principles of working in Jarrow Colliery. The managers of that colliery have hardened their hearts against the almost universal appeal that has been made to them. In pointed opposition to the feelings and sympathies of society, the expressed opinion of the best mining authorities, the protests of the men, and the experience of the northern miners, they have isolated themselves; and, incurring responsibilities which few men in England would do, seem disposed to abide the fearful issue. May it be better than we all anticipate. M. April 21.

THE NITSHILL EXPLOSION.

STR.—The extraordinary fact communicated by your correspondent, "H." in the last *Journal*—viz.: that the Nitshill Colliery is worked by "natural ventilation"—that is, without furnace, fan ventilation, steam jet, or any other process for procuring air—is not only quite sufficient to account for the occurrence of the explosion, by which 61 men were killed, but to excite surprise that such destructive accidents have not been more frequent. Your correspondent suggests that all discussion on this subject should be deferred until the Inspector of Mines, who has examined the colliery, has published his report upon it; but as this may not take place for six or twelve months, and as the owners are satisfied that the system pursued is quite sufficient to ventilate the colliery, it is obvious that as the system is a bad one and replete with danger, the sooner it is exposed and condemned by the press, the more will be the probability that a still greater sacrifice of human life may be prevented. In the newspaper accounts of the accident, we were told that the mine was one of the best ventilated in the kingdom; the owners never spared expense to render it safe, and so convinced were the owners of the superiority of the method of ventilation and working adopted, that a valuable model was being constructed for the Exhibition! Presuming that the fact is really as it is stated to be by "H." that no artificial "process for procuring air" was, or is, resorted to, and that the safety of a colliery, which is stated to be "of so fiery a character, that a single hour's interruption of the air-courses would occasion an accumulation of gas sufficient to shatter all the erections through 70 acres of workings," was, and is, solely dependent on the changeful, intermittent, and ever uncertain operation of a "natural ventilation." We cannot view the statements put forth in the newspapers as to the excellency of the ventilation otherwise than as either gross misrepresentations, or as the offspring of an almost incredible want of knowledge. However painful the inference may be, the fact stated by "H." leaves us no other alternative than to ascribe the death of these unfortunate men to the imperfect means of ventilation adopted; and it is evident that the managers of the colliery are either insincere, or are in total ignorance of the subject, otherwise they would never have put forth those absurd laudations of the system pursued.

As a proof of the efficient ventilation of this mine, "H." states that on Friday (the 11th inst.) "the quantity of air passing along the east level of Nitshill Colliery was 14,400 cubic feet per minute, and that by natural ventilation." Taking this extraordinary statement as a true representation of the fact, will "H." be so good as to inform us how this quantity of air was obtained, and if it was not solely derived from the accidental difference of the temperature of the air on the surface with that in the mine? Presuming that he will answer in the affirmative, can he not tell us the quantity of air he will obtain by "natural ventilation," when the atmosphere of the surface and the mine are of the same or of approximate temperatures? The solution of these queries can scarcely fail to convince "H." and the owners that such a system is not sufficient to ventilate a colliery.

The temperature of the air in a mine does not vary considerably, whilst that on the surface undergoes great changes; and as "natural ventilation" can only be carried into effect when the air on the surface is colder, and therefore denser, than that in the mine, it follows that the ventilation must necessarily be impeded if not suspended altogether, in hot or warm weather. On Friday, the 11th inst., the thermometer here was at 54°, whilst yesterday it was 64°, showing an increase of 10° in nine days. If there has been a corresponding increase of temperature at Nitshill, it would be interesting to know how many cubic feet of air passed through the colliery in a minute under such circumstances. If "H." can prove that the "natural ventilation" of this mine is as efficient in summer as in winter, and that it is unaffected by an increase of the temperature of the air on the surface, he will do much to satisfy the public as to the ventilation of the Nitshill Colliery, and the cause of the lamentable accident by which 61 men were hurried into untimely graves; but if he cannot demonstrate the safety of such a system, it is high time it was abandoned, and recourse had to some other of those methods to which he alludes. There is no time to be lost, for the sudden atmospheric changes that usually take place at this season of the year, renders a persistence in natural ventilation in a "colliery of so fiery a character" replete with imminent danger.

In his letter, which appeared in the *Journal* of the 5th instant, Mr. M. Dunn says the proprietors evinced a "determination to adopt every suggestion for the future safety of the colliery;" but the tone of "H.'s" communication gives no sign of anything of the kind. Whether the inspector made any suggestions at the time he visited the colliery, or reserved them for his report, we are not informed; but as this was obviously a case urgently requiring immediate measures, it is to be hoped that Mr. Dunn was not restrained by the rules laid down for his guidance, or etiquette of his office, from communicating his suggestions to the owners immediately on his being convinced of the necessity there was for some important alterations in the system, and that these suggestions have been promptly attended to by the proprietors.—J. RICHARDSON, C.E.: Neath, April 21.

NITSHILL COLLIERY.

STR.—While I do not doubt the statement of the quantity of air in Nitshill Colliery, as stated by your correspondent, yet would it be a very interesting point to know how and by what means, or process, it is produced. Is it the difference of temperature of the two shafts; or, is it that there exists at present some internal fire, acting as a furnace? This is a matter involving a great principle; and while I would not willingly press on men in their present position, yet it requires investigation and solution. April 22.

INQUIRER.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

STR.—As an old inhabitant of this mineral district, I have attended several inquests on bodies of persons who met their deaths through fire-damp explosions. In most cases, two-thirds of the lives of the men were lost by the "after" or choke-damp—the bodies being found generally of a heap near or at the bottom of the pit. I have always considered that a drift, in most cases, in this neighbourhood ought to be made into the workings, where the depth of the pit would, vary from 40 to 100 yards; but have always been met with the observation, "Look at the expense." I believe that one-half of the lives of the men would certainly have been saved in some of the pits, if egress of some kind could be had. For this reason, I beg to throw out this hint:—Would it not be proper to recommend, if no drift exists, a spiral stair in the inside walling of every large pit (say) 1 ft. rise, and about 1 yard wide, with opening at top and bottom—the sides to be so walled and secured as not to interfere with the working of the pit—which would act then as a ventilator, and likewise be an egress and ingress, at all times so much required, particularly in cases of fire and choke-damp, when the machinery generally becomes deranged? Glamorgan, April 21.

A. Z.

RADSTOCK COAL-WORKS, SOMERSETSHIRE.

STR.—You have been induced to insert an article in your *Journal* of April 19, under the above head, conveying a statement totally false as to the wages of the colliers, which it represents as not sufficing to supply them with dry bread alone. They, doubtless, do not gain as much as in the midland and northern counties, where all labour is more highly remunerated; but whilst in agriculture only 6s. is paid for day labour, able-bodied miners in the collieries under my superintendence gain 13s. on the average weekly for eight hours' daily work; inferior men in proportion, and boys on the following scale:—16 years of age, 8d.; 11, 10d.; 12 and 13, 1s.; 14, 1s. 2d.; 15, 1s. 4d.; 16 and 17, 1s. 6d.; 18 and 20 (Carling boys), an average above 2s. The wages paid the "breakers" or bowlers, at one pit (the week preceding the strike) averaged 2s. 9d. per day of eight hours, which is sufficient evidence able-bodied men do not now gain

only 5s. 9d. per week. The fact is, that the colliers of Radstock have never been in so good a condition as at the present; they have for the past two years had constant and increasing employment, and as their wages have not been reduced as in agriculture, they have had the full benefit of the low price of provisions, whilst the coals raised by them are sold for less money than formerly.—CHARLES ASHMAN: April 23.

FLOATING OF SOLID ON FUSED METAL.

STR.—A question of greater import to science than the above, mooted by Mr. Mushet, was never brought under consideration; and, although I am practically deficient in the amount of information possessed by your other correspondents, still it being identified with a fact I brought to light in 1848—that of the increase of weight in matter by contraction and compression—a suggestion from me may not be deemed altogether out of place, the more especially, as Mr. Mushet very properly observes, the main question in dispute is "whether solid or fluid iron is the most dense?" If the former, then all difficulty is removed; but if the latter, which I suspect to be the case, further investigation will be necessary.

In my illiputian experiments on lead, I put 9 lbs. into an iron pot; and when the metal was in a fused state, I transferred the pot and metal to the scale—repeated experiments having given an increase of weight, when cold, of about 60 grains, although I frequently observed, just before the point of crystallisation, that the fused mass appeared to lose weight; but of this I am not certain. I would, therefore, suggest as an infallible means of settling one point of the question, that about 1 cwt. or more of fused iron be placed on a scale, and the beam accurately balanced, and that the operation of cooling be carefully watched, any deflection being noted by placing in the lighter scale a weight sufficient to restore the balance—care being also taken to prevent all action of the air on the fused metal, which may be done by covering it with an inch or two of coarse dry sand.

Now, as throughout the whole of the experiment there will be the same quantity of matter, if that matter either increase or decrease in weight, it will have become, during the operation of cooling, more or less dense. The crystallisation of water, I venture to suggest, affords no explanation of the fact under consideration, since water, during crystallisation, expands, whilst it appears from Mr. Mushet's letter that iron contracts; besides which it is questionable whether the lightness of ice be referable to its crystallisation, since water, in its decrease of temperature from 40° to 32°, likewise decreases in specific gravity or expands in volume. Its gases may, in fact, be supposed to assume that condition which, during the operation of evaporation (an electrical action not referable to heat), renders them of less specific gravity than air, and admits of their passing the point of eternal frost in the atmosphere without undergoing congelation, or even condensation.

If my suggestion be worthy of consideration, both Mr. Mushet and Mr. Wood will, I am sure, put it to the test of experiment; and when this point shall have been determined, possibly means may be devised to obtain from the master or director of the Mint, Sir John Herschel, a reply to my letter of some months' standing, respecting the increase of weight in the "precious metals" during the operation of coining. Alas, the emoluments are gone! FRANKLIN COXWORTHY, Author of *Electrical Conditions*.

Canterbury-place, Lambeth-road, April 20.

IMPROVED METHOD OF TREATING SILVER ORES.

MR. A. F. GURIT, of Manchester, has just patented an improved method of extracting silver from argentiferous minerals. Before proceeding to a description of his improvements, in his specification, and in order to exhibit more clearly their distinctive peculiarities, the patentee alludes briefly to the principal methods hitherto employed to effect the same object. These are—

1. The eliquation process, in which the argentiferous mineral is melted with lead, or a suitable combination of lead; the silver combines with the lead, owing to its great affinity for that metal, and is afterwards separated by cupellation, as is well understood.

2. The European method of amalgamation, in which a chloride of silver is formed by mixing common salt in a reverberatory furnace with the calcined ore or regulus, which chloride is then reduced to the metallic state by metallic iron, and dissolved in quicksilver, thus forming an amalgam, which is separated from the ore or regulus by washing processes, and afterwards deprived of its mercury by distillation, leaving the silver in a metallic state.

3. The American amalgamation process, in which calcined copper ore (magistral) and common salt are mixed with the material from which silver is to be extracted, and water added in sufficient quantity to produce a thick paste mass. The chloride of silver thus formed is reduced to the metallic state by iron, and dissolved in mercury, producing an amalgam which is subsequently treated in the same manner as that obtained by the European method of procedure.

4. A method in which a chloride of silver is formed in a reverberatory furnace, as in the European method, dissolved in a hot concentrated solution of common salt, hyposulphite of soda, or other suitable agent capable of dissolving the chloride of silver; and separated from the insoluble matters by filtration, metallic silver being obtained by means of any suitable metal.

5. Another method in which all the sulphurets of silver contained in the ore is converted by calcination into a sulphate, which is dissolved in boiling water, and metallic silver precipitated by the ordinary means.—The patentee's method differs from all of these, and consists in subjecting the ore containing sulphurets of silver to the direct action of a concentrated solution of common salt, or its chemical substitutes, such as chloride of potassium, ammonium, &c., in combination with chloride of copper, iron, zinc, &c., by which the sulphurets of silver will be converted into chloride of silver, and dissolved in its nascent state. (Any native chloride—e.g. horn silver—being also dissolved at same time), from which solution metallic silver may be obtained by means of suitable metals.

In carrying Mr. Gurit's invention into effect, a mixture is prepared containing 100 parts of a concentrated solution of alkaline or earthy chloride to 10 parts of the metallic chloride, and heat applied till the temperature of the solution is raised to about 200° Fahr., in which state it is fit for use. The argentiferous substance to be operated on, whether ore of copper, iron, zinc, &c., or regulus, is to be reduced to a fine powder, in order to facilitate the lixiviating process. When the gangue of the ore consists of carbonates or oxides of lime, magnesia, barium, strontium, &c., which would act prejudicially on the metallic chlorides, and convert them into hydrates or oxides, it must be smelted before lixiviation, so as to reduce the noxious matters to slag and the metals to regulus. Should it, however, not be desirable in other respects to perform this operation, the ore must be immersed in dilute muriatic or sulphuric acid, which will, in a great measure, produce an analogous effect. The operation of lixiviation is effected in revolving casks, such as are used in amalgamation works. These are charged according to their size with the solution and argentiferous substance, the former in the proportion of three times the volume of the latter, and both heated to about 200° Fahr. previous to their introduction, except where means exist of applying steam or other heat during the process. The cask is then set in agitation, and at the expiration of a stated time, varying with the quantity of ore and the amount of silver contained in it, the solution is tapped off, a fresh supply introduced, and this operation repeated till all the silver is supposed to be extracted. For a charge of 5 cwt. of ore the average time occupied is 12 hours, the solution being changed three times during this period. On its withdrawal from the cask, the ore or regulus is to be washed in some of the solution, to remove any chloride of silver that might be adhering to it, and which would otherwise be lost. In order to obtain metallic silver from the solution holding the chloride in suspension, the patentee prefers to employ the metal whose chloride has been used in making the solution, as in this case a new chloride will be produced equal to the quantity of silver precipitated, and the liquor may be then used in a succeeding operation. He also employs in making the solution a chloride of that metal which predominates in the ore. When the ore contains, in addition to the sulphurets and chloride, metallic silver, but not in sufficient quantity to be worth mechanical extraction, it is recommended to smelt the ore previous to lixiviation, so as to reduce all the silver contained in it to the state of a sulphuret. The chlorides which the patentee prefers as being the cheapest, are those of sodium (common salt) and iron; he employs also in addition to those above enumerated the chloride of lime.—*Claim:* The use of a combined solution of the chlorides of potassium, sodium, ammonium, &c., and the chlorides of iron, copper, zinc, &c., for the purpose of extracting silver from argentiferous minerals.

PNEUMATIC SPRINGS.—MR. J. BERNARD, of Glasgow, has obtained a patent for improvements in pneumatic springs, buffers, pumps, and stuffing-boxes.

Mr. Bernard describes his invention as applied to a hydrostatic press. In this case a flexible tube is applied inside the water cylinder, one end of the said tube being fastened at the bottom of the cylinder, and the other end folded in and secured to the extremity of the ram—thus obviating the necessity of having a watertight stuffing-box. In working this press, water is forced into the interior of the flexible tube, distending it longitudinally, and actuating the ram attached to it. A railway buffer is described as fitted with a flexible tube in a similar manner. A certain quantity of water is introduced into this tube, to prevent the end of the rod coming home against the cylinder when under compression. If desired, the whole of the interior of the buffer may be filled with water, or compressed air may be employed in conjunction with a small quantity of liquid, in place of air at the ordinary pressure. These illustrations are deemed sufficient to show the manner of applying a flexible tube according to the patentee's method in other instances where the same may be employed.

TO GAS COMPANIES.

BOGEHEAD CANNEL COAL.—This COAL is the most highly Bituminous Coal known, and, therefore, peculiarly adapted for mixing with inferior coals in the Manufacture of Gas, for which purpose it is exclusively used. It yields 13,500 cubic feet of gas, of the specific gravity of .775 per ton of coal; and a burner consuming at the rate of 1 cubic foot per hour, gives a light equal to eight and a half tapers of candles, each consuming 120 grains of sperm per hour. The light yielded by 1 ton of this Coal is equal to that from 1900 lbs. of sperm candles; whereas that from the same quantity of Newcastle Caking Coal is only equal to 420 lbs.; and that from the best Wigan Cannel Coal to only 750 lbs. of sperm candles. It can be shipped at any of the ports in the Frith of Forth or the Clyde.

For terms and other particulars, apply to R. W. Kennard and Co., sole agents, 57, Upper Thames-street, London.

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(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, passed 1850.)

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SECRETARY.—Mr. George Seward.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bell, Steward, and Lloyd, 59, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, London.

The Directors of this Company beg to inform the Public, that the monopoly of the London and North-Western Railway for telegraphic purposes, as sought for by the old Telegraph Company, and opposed by the British Company, has been refused.

The Directors call the attention of the Public to their prospectus already issued, and to the data upon which they ground their expectations as to the very remunerative character of the undertaking; as also to the large bonuses paid by the old Telegraph Company, which, exclusive of dividends, show altogether a profit of nearly 30 per cent. per annum.

The witnesses of the old Telegraph Company proved lately before the Privy Council that the British Company could construct their Telegraphs at one-half the cost at which the Telegraphs of that Company had been erected. The Directors, therefore, leave the public to form their own opinion on the probable profits of this undertaking.

The arrangements of the British Company are now fast arriving at completion, and the Directors hope very shortly to commence laying down their wires over several main trunk lines of railway to the principal cities and towns in the United Kingdom.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, the brokers of the Company, Lombard-street, London; Messrs. Bell, Steward, and Lloyd, No. 59, Lincoln's Inn-fields, solicitors to the Company; or to the Secretary, at the Central Office, Royal Exchange, London.—London, April 24, 1851.

INVENTORS' AID ASSOCIATION—(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED).

The capital of the Association to be raised by shares of £5 each.

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References.—Dr. D. B. Reid, F.R.S.E., &c., House of Commons, Westminster; R. Prosser, Esq., C.E., Birmingham; J. L. Bullock, Esq., Editor of *Practical Chemistry*; Conduitt-street, Regent-street; J. Gardner, Esq., M.D., Editor of *Lieber's Letters*, &c., Mortimer-street, Portland-place; and W. Shaw, Esq., Strand, London.

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London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

THE MINING MANUAL AND ALMANACK FOR 1851.

Under the immediate PATRONAGE of His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall and Devon, &c. &c.—Edited by HENRY ENGLISH, Editor of the "Mining Journal," the "Mining Review," &c.—It is with much satisfaction the Editor announces the publication of the Third Volume of the Mining Almanack, which may be looked for on the 21st of the ensuing month. The obstacles thrown in the way of acquiring information from the mining districts, and the apathy generally displayed, can alone form an excuse for the late period of its appearance—measures having been taken, which it was considered, would have ensured its publication early in February. The delay has, however, afforded the Editor the opportunity of rendering the work more complete—the tabular matter being considerably extended, and a novel feature introduced, that of records of the operations and returns of upwards of 300 mines. The INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION is treated upon, and will form an important feature in the forthcoming volume—measures having been taken to obtain every information relating thereto. The volume will contain upwards of 500 pages—interesting and valuable to the capitalist and practical miner.

Published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Paternoster-row; and at the offices of the "Mining Almanack," 35, Fleet-street, London.

ASTOUNDING WONDERS IN NATURAL MAGIC.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Professor ANDERSON (the Great Wizard of the North) will have the honour of repeating his ROYAL BALMORAL ENTERTAINMENT, Wonders in Natural Magic, Séances Fantastiques, &c., at St. James's Theatre. The Entertainment will be the same as he was commanded by Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen to perform before her and the Court at Balmoral Castle.

Stalls, 7s.; boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s. Private boxes, 10s. 6d.; £1 1s., and £1 1s. 6d. Arrangements will be made for families and schools to private boxes.—Morning—Doors open at Two P.M., commences at half-past Two. Evening at Eight o'clock; commences at half-past Eight.

BAL MASQUE AT VAUXHALL, on May 1st.—Inauguration

of the opening of the Crystal Palace. The extensive improvements and alterations having rapidly progressed towards completion, the ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL, will be thrown OPEN on THURSDAY, 1st of May, with the most BRILLIANT BAL MASQUE ever attempted in this country. Four Bands will be engaged, and Mons. ARBAN, with a splendid CORPS OF INSTRUMENTALISTS, will lead the Principal Band. Mr. J. Nathan, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed Costumer.—Admission, Gentlemen, 10s.; Ladies, 5s.—Doors to open at Ten o'clock.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—FRIDAY, 2d of May.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—Director, Mr. ROBERT WARDELL. Galaxy of Talent, unparalleled in England. The Rotunda Theatre, entirely re-constructed, and splendidly decorated. The three most eminent female equestrians in Europe—Mlle. Palmyna Anato, Mad. Lejars, and Mlle. Pauline Cuzent have been engaged for the whole season, together with Hernandez, the great American rider, Francique Populaire, who will make an ascent on a rolling globe to an altitude of 100 feet. Three bands. Mons. ARBAN, the celebrated cornet-a-piston performer, will conduct a powerful and extensive orchestra of eminent instrumentalists for concert and ball. The Dancing Platform, enormous in size, to the extent of 10,000 feet, affords dancing space for nearly 3000 persons. Stupendous Fireworks, "The Temple of Concord," the largest Painting in the world, with Family, recently arrived in this country. Monsieur Focault Sequi, with his extraordinary Fire and Water Works, on the Ballet Stage. Popular Vocalists and innumerable other Novelties. THE GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING, INCLUDING SATURDAY.

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For Mr. Reinhardt, chemist, Market-place. Dr. Loock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price is 1s. 4d., 3s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits.—Also, Dr. Loock's Family Aperient and Antibilious Wafers, a mild and gentle aperient and stomachic medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the stomach and liver.—Sold at 1s. 4d., 3s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

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NEWELL v. WILKINS and WEATHERLY.—This case

was tried on the 20th and 21st of February, before the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and a Special Jury.—The action was brought for INFRINGING Mr. NEWELL'S well-known PATENT FOR UNTWISTED WIRE ROPES. The Plaintiff obtained a verdict on all the issues raised, which has fully confirmed his Patent right.

Since this verdict was obtained, the Master of the Rolls has granted an INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS, TO RESTRAIN them from MAKING these ROPES, or in any way infringing the Plaintiff's Patent.

This is to CAUTION ALL PERSONS AGAINST MAKING UNTWISTED WIRE ROPES, and AGAINST BUYING, SELLING, or USING such ROPES, unless made by Mr. Newell, and those to whom he has granted licenses.

Patent Wire Rope Works, Gateshead, Feb. 26, 1851.

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E. J. DENT, Esq., Strand; 33, Cockspur-street; 34, Royal Exchange (clock tower area), Watch and Clock Maker, BY APPOINTMENT, to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to acquaint the public, that the manufacture of his chronometers, watches, and clocks, is secured by three separate patents, respectively granted in 1836, 1840, 1842. Silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6s. each; in gold cases, from £8 to £10 extra. Gold horizontal watches, with gold dials, from 8s. to 12s. each.

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This association has been established for the purpose of providing annuities to the share and policy holders in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, or failure of any description—and also securing education, apprenticeship fees, or endowments to their children.—Detailed prospectuses, containing the names and addresses of the shareholders, rates of premium, an explanation of the system now originated, together with useful information and statistics respecting life assurance, may be had on application in the offices. Combination policies, payable in the event of casualties of any kind totally disabling the assured, or death, are issued at moderate rates. This important addition to the principle of assurance deserves the serious attention of persons in all positions of life. Immediate and deferred annuities are granted. All policies indisputable, whereby the power on the part of the office in resisting a claim under any circumstance whatever, is removed. Loans are effected on personal and other securities in connexion with life assurance.

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By order of the Board,
 THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Resident Manager and Secretary.

SEWERAGE OF LONDON.—THE ATTENTION OF THE

COMMISSIONERS appointed to determine upon the MOST EFFICIENT MATERIAL for the CONSTRUCTION OF THE SEWERS OF LONDON, is particularly directed to the ASPHALTE OF SEYSEL, which more than any other material is applicable to the CONSTRUCTING and INTERNAL COATING OF BRICK CULVERTS and OTHER CHANNELS FOR DRAINAGE.

The experiments made by the Royal Artillery on the embankments of Plymouth Citadel, constructed of Seyssel Asphaltic Brickwork, under the orders of the Hon. Board of Ordnance, have fully proved the superiority, adhesiveness, and strength of Seyssel Asphaltic over all other cementitious compositions. A printed account of these experiments can be had on application to

Seyssel Asphaltic Company—"Claridge's Patent"—Established 1838.

Note.—The application of the Asphaltic of Seyssel is especially recommended by the Commissioners on the Fine Arts for covering the ground line of brickwork in marshy situations, and it has been suggested that it would be peculiarly applicable for covering the roofs of closed gaseous sheds, and for the construction of aqueducts.

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INVENTORS will receive (gratis), on application, the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION, detailing the eligible course for PROTECTION of INVENTIONS and DESIGNS, with Reduced Scale of Fees.

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OKEL TOR MINE.—Mr. CROFTS, with a strong desire to

introduce to his friends undertakings of only a first-rate character, has had the OKEL TOR MINE INSPECTED by Capt. JAMES OPIE, of Lamheroe Wheel Maria, an agent of whose judgment and veracity Mr. Crofts entertains the highest opinion, and is happy to find that the representations of the projectors of this mining set are not only fully borne out, but, if possible, exceeded, by the Report of Capt. Opie, dated 5th April, 1851, of which the following is a verbatim copy.

"4, King-street, Chesham, April 5, 1851.

"Lamheroe Wheel Maria, April 5.—In conformity with your request, I have carefully inspected the above mine, which is situated between the Devon Great Consols, Gunnis Lake, Wheel Russell, and the celebrated Tamar Silver and Lead Mines—the former to the north, the latter to the south. The formation is the metalliferous kyllas, or clay-slate of rather a buff colour. The navigable River Tamar runs through this valuable set, so that considerable saving will be made in land carriage.

The operations in this mine consists of a level or adit being taken up from the River Tamar, and driven about 45 fathoms north on the course of the western lead lode into a high hill, which varies in size from 4 to 15 ft. wide, composed of a large portion of flouken, calcareous spar, first rate lead gossan, and in places disseminated throughout with lead. I saw both in the back and in the bottom of this level diggings made after the lead, and good specimens of lead are accessible now.

An engine-shaft is being sunk in the slope of the hill, which levels with the adit 10 fms. below the surface: this said shaft is now in course of sinking, and is about 18 feet below the adit level. When this shaft is sunk to the depth of 20 fathoms below the adit, I advise driving a level north, and particularly south, as this set includes a large pan, or marsh, between two hills, for at least 150 fathoms in length. Here I have no doubt but that large quantities of lead will be brought to view. The eastern cross-course in this set has been but little wrought on, the operations having been confined to trial pits sunk on the level in the south part of the set. Here it presents a most promising appearance—three east and west lodes traverse through this set; the north one has been developed a few fathoms in length, and shows itself to be a well-defined lode, a good size, and composed of munda, gossan, and sulphuret of copper.—It is my decided and unbiased opinion, that if these lodes are opened a moderate depth, that favourable discoveries will be made, and I would recommend it to my greatest friends on fair terms. JAMES OPIE."

OKEL TOR SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINE.—

In the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, adjoining the celebrated Tamar Consols and South and East Tamar Mines.

In 2048 shares—1024 of which are to be allotted to the public.—Deposit 10s. per share.

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 R. W. PAWLEY, Esq., Plymouth. JAMES GILLARD, Esq., Plymouth.

Consulting Engineer.—Evan Hopkins, Esq., F.G.S., 13, Austinfriars, London.
 Purser.—Mr. William Channing, 1, South-street, Exeter.
 Managing Agent.—Captain W. B. Colom.

Bankers.—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Plymouth.
 Secretary.—Mr. J. J. Jury, Exeter.

OFFICES.—No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.

This MINE is situated in the parish of CALSTOCK, by the side of the navigable River Tamar, and adjoining the celebrated and profitable Tamar Consols, and South and East Tamar Mines, whose riches are too well-known to need comment. The silver-lead ore, discovered at a shallow depth, are of an exceeding rich description, producing at least 37 ounces of silver to the ton.

The great cross-course of Devon Great Consols, running throughout this set, is stated and relied on, by all practical men who have inspected it, to make as great a mine for lead as the Devon Great Consols is for copper. At this point we beg to draw your particular attention to Mr. E. Hopkins' report—himself and all parties agreeing this is the best unwrought piece of ground in Devon or Cornwall.

In fact, since he inspected the mine, a new discovery has been made, by cutting a lode 4 feet wide, only 10 ft. east of the engine-shaft, composed of prisan, sugary-spar, and lead, of a beautiful description.

An adit level has been driven north from the river, on the course of the lead lode, for 50 fathoms, and a shaft has been communicated to the adit level, and another sunk 10 fms. below the adit and the lode intersected, composed of lead, prisan, sugary-spar, horn-spar, and flouken; the water from the lode prevented more being done until an engine is erected. A smith's shop, office, and material house have been already built, and an excellent quay erected, at which vessels of 200 tons can load or discharge all materials necessary for the mine, as well as deliver the coal required for the engine, at a saving of nearly one-half: this is another important feature in favour of the adventurers. A new engine-shaft has also been commenced, 11 feet long by 7 feet wide, within the timber, and sunk 13 fathoms.

The extent of the set is about a mile on the course of the lodes, and held from the Duchy of Cornwall at 1-15th dues, and no surface rent is payable, nor compensation for surface damages.

There are already 1024 shares in the hands of the original adventurers, which are reserved free up to £5 per share. For the purpose, therefore, of reimbursing the sum of £1000, the cost of set, and to put the shaft down to the requisite depth, before riches of the mine, it is now proposed to issue the remaining 1024 shares, on which calls, if required, will be made up to £5 per share, independent of the deposit, which will pay for preliminary expenses, and the balance carried to the account for working the mine; and in the event of any further outlay being necessary, calls will be made rateably on the whole 2048 shares.

Few investments like the present are offered to the public in shape of mining, for it is more than confidently expected that only £4 per share will be required, for the erection of a steam-engine, and to put the shaft down to the requisite depth, before riches of the mine, it is now proposed to issue the remaining 1024 shares, on which calls, if required, will be made up to £5 per share, independent of the deposit, which will pay for preliminary expenses, and the balance carried to the account for working the mine; and in the event of any further outlay being necessary, calls will be made rateably on the whole 2048 shares.

Parties desirous of making further inquiries as to the value of this property, are requested to address Evan Hopkins, Esq., 13, Austinfriars, London, who will be happy to furnish every information required.

There are upwards of 300 shares already subscribed for by the most respectable parties in Exeter; and application for the remainder can only be made, with references, to Mr. James Crofts, 4, King-street, Chesham, London; Messrs. Sims and Co., Tavistock; the Purser, 1, South-street, Exeter; or the Secretary, at the office of the company, 3, Castle-Terrace, Exeter, where prospectuses may be obtained, together

TREVISSICK CONSOLS MINE.

Divided into 1024 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

This Mine is situated in the south portion of the parish of St. Austell, in the county of CORNWALL, and in the vicinity of several of the best copper mines in that part of the county—viz., Apple Tree, Old Crinnis, East Crinnis, Pembroke, Par Consols, and held under lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, &c.

The set is very extensive, and contains several east and west lodes, running parallel to the lodes of the rich mines above-mentioned, besides a caunter or oblique vein, which crosses all the others, and is of itself a lode of great promise, the advantages of working equalled by few, if any, mines in the county.

This undertaking has been prosecuted for some time past by a few respectable parties, who are desirous to increase their property for more extensive operations, and are disposed to part with a portion of their interest on advantageous terms.

Apply to Mr. Richard Thomas, mining offices, 8, George-yard, Lombard-street.

WHEEL ZION COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD.

In 4096 shares—£1 10s. per share.

On the "Cost-book" Principle, and subject to the Statutory Laws of Cornwall. Liability limited to 30s. per share.

Mine Agent—Capt. S. Vivian. Secretary—Mr. H. P. Lemon. Bankers—West of England Banking Company, and Messrs. Glyn and Co. Committee of Management—To be selected from the shareholders.

Situation—Twelve miles from Plymouth and Four from Tavistock. Extent—330 acres. Length of Lease—21 years, from June, 1850. Rent—£30 per annum. Lodes—One-fifth. Outlay—£6500.

Minerals Discovered—16 lodes of copper ore and 5 lodes of silver-lead ore; 1 copper lode, 13 ft. wide, discovered in March, 1851, is not surpassed, so near the surface, by any lode in Cornwall or Devonshire.

WHEEL ZION is 1½ mile from the Devon Great Consols, which it resembles in strata and apparent productiveness. The shares in that mine (£1 paid) are now worth £300 per share. The adjoining mines will drain Wheel Zion to a considerable depth.

Prospectuses may be had, and full reports and specimens seen, at the offices of Mr. R. P. Lemon, North Parade, Bath; Messrs. Edwards and Son, Bristol; and Mr. R. Johnston, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, London—to either of whom applications for shares may be made.

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IN THE PARISH OF ST. NEOT, CORNWALL.

Divided into 5000 shares.—Deposit £1 per share, which includes a call of 5s. per share for working expenses.

COMMITTEE. HENRY ASHLEY, Esq., Windmill-street, Gravesend. FRED. REYNOLDS, Esq., 15, Old Broad-street, London. J. RICHARDSON, Esq., Eaton-street, Piccadilly. WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Richmond-road, Barnsbury.

Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street, London; Devon and Cornwall Bank, Liskeard. Purser—E. Anson Crouch, Liskeard, of West Caradon. Managing Agent—Captain Henry Taylor, of West Caradon. Secretary—Mr. H. Peet, 48, Threadneedle-street, London.

This mine is held under a lease at 1-20th dues, and extends about a square mile; there are several very promising lodes in this set, which have been worked on for marquisite, or white munda, only to the depth of 26 fathoms, and which have produced such large quantities of that mineral that refining houses have been erected on the mine, and large quantities of metal extracted therefrom.

There is another engine-shaft sunk 36 fathoms deep, and levels driven east and west about 10 fathoms, from which it is confidently assumed that large courses of copper ore will be found underneath the munda, it being a general opinion among persons conversant with mining that mineral rides a good horse; and it is also anticipated, that if silver could be extracted from this munda some years ago, so as to give a profit to the adventurers, it will, in the present improved state of chemical knowledge, now be rendered a source of very considerable gain.

It is now proposed to clear up the shaft 36 fathoms, by the aid of a powerful water-wheel now on the mine, which is of sufficient power to sink the mine much deeper. The outlay of the former adventurers has been very considerable in sinking the shafts, driving levels, and erecting of buildings on the mine, the whole of which are available for bringing the mine into a rich and profitable state of working; and it is confidently expected that £1250 will be amply sufficient to bring the mine into a dividend-paying state.

West Caradon, Feb. 24.—This set is situated in the parish of St. Neot, Cornwall, and lies directly south of, and contiguous to the Wheel Caroline, formerly Wheel Mary Consols: it is bounded on the east by two sets, called Tin Hatches and Wheel Nobis. This set possesses three lodes of an east and west bearing, which are parallel with the lodes in the fore-mentioned mine (Caroline). The stratum is a metalliferous clay-slate, at about one mile south of the granite. These lodes were wrought some years ago to a depth of 16 or 20 fathoms; and, although I cannot speak from personal knowledge of the prospects of this mine, as left by the former party, yet, being present when an old miner, called Treberth, who is now confined to his room through illness, and who is well acquainted with the mine, gave a favourable statement, and from what I have heard from others, I am led to conclude that the mine is worthy of being resumed, especially as it can be worked to advantage by a large and powerful wheel, which is fixed in a good position for forking the water; the expense of flat-roads, and a lift of pumps, would be comparatively little when compared with the advantages likely to accrue from properly opening the mine.

ROBERT DUNSTAN. Alteration, Nov. 3.—Lampen Consols middle engine-shaft is 36 fathoms deep; the bottom level is extended about 10 fathoms east and west; the lode in this level is large and kindly; there is another shaft to the west of the engine-shaft, sunk to the depth of 26 fathoms; between these two shafts we had a good course of ore, from 2 to 3 feet wide, in the back of the 26 fathom level; we had also ore in the back of the 10 fathom level. We did not drive much in the levels; we sunk the shaft 10 fathoms, and took away several hundred tons of ore from the backs, both in the new and old workings; the quality of the ore from this lode, at least a great proportion of it, was very superior. The mine was drained by the aid of a water-wheel—the water in the mine was very low, and would strongly recommend you to explore this middle lode; it is very promising, and has produced a great quantity of ore in proportion to the ground exposed.

W. TRENBERTH. Applications for shares to be made to Thomas Fuller and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London; J. Sims and Co., Tavistock; and H. Peet, Secretary, 48, Threadneedle-street, London, where plans and specimens may be seen.

WHEEL RUTH (TIN).—SHEEPSTOR, DEVON.

Divided into 5000 shares.

Of which 2700 will be disposed of at £2 per share, which includes all calls up to the present time.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

PURSER—John Mayhew, Esq. AGENT—Capt. Thos. Gregory. Bankers—London and County Bank.

OFFICES.—51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This mine is held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-20th dues, and an annual rent of £5, and is situated in the parish of Sheepstor, in the county of Devon; the set is very extensive, being more than two miles in length, and about two miles wide, and includes a great number of lodes, almost all of which are found to be productive of tin, and in the centre of a good mining district.

The tin raised in this mine is of a very superior quality to that of any other in Devon, being the best grained tin, the market value of which is full £15 per ton more than common tin. The present price of this metal offers great advantage to capitalists investing their money in this company, as the price of the metal is likely to increase considerably. The stratum is a decomposed granite, having two large cross-courses running through this set, and which is well known seldom fails of making rich bunches of tin, and especially in such a stratum as decomposed granite, which is found at this mine.

A considerable sum has been expended in the erection of the necessary buildings for the miners and other purposes, as well as for machinery. Several thousand pounds have been expended in sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., cross-cuts, bringing up the adits, the deep one being 30 fathoms from surface, and driven upon the course of the lodes 600 fathoms.

A shaft is now being sunk to intersect a champion lode at the north part of the set, which has already been sunk upon 13 fathoms, from which lode good saving work has been raised. A cross-cut is being driven from the 13 fathoms, which it is expected will intersect the lode in a few feet further driving; it is intended also to cross-cut this lode, which is 13 feet big, from the deep adit, by which 30 fathoms of backs will be gained, and to drive levels from the 20 fathom, when it is fully believed sufficient ore will be raised from this part of the working alone to pay handsome dividends to the shareholders. The time required to bring this promising lode into profitable working, it is expected, will not exceed three months.

There is a 50-foot water-wheel erected on the mine, with all requisite rods, pulleys, stands, pumps, and all necessary machinery, buildings, &c. The wheel is sufficient to carry 20 head of stamps, in addition to the pumping power required, and to which a tram-road or railway may be formed from the main lode. There is already a stamping-mill, with 6 head of stamps, and floors for dressing purposes, and a never-failing supply of water.

Mr. Evan Hopkins recently inspected the mine, and reported favourably of the prospects, and the plans laid down by him are now being carried out.

Mr. John Hitchens has also inspected the mine, and extracts are given from his and other reports; and also from a letter, received from Capt. Gregory, accompanying specimens, received at the office on the 10th day of the present month.

The present proprietors are willing to dispose of 2700 shares, at £2 each, and to retain 2300 shares, so strongly are they impressed with the value of this property, and from the many advantages which this mine possesses—having all needful machinery and materials, &c., for working—they have no hesitation in saying it must become a most productive and dividend-paying mine.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MR. JOHN HITCHES.

Tavistock, April 9.—I have, according to your request, inspected your mine at Sheepstor. The set is very extensive, and a great amount of work has been done. The principal operations have been confined to three lodes—the south lode, Michaelmas shaft lode, and the Aylborough north lode. Several shafts have been sunk, and an adit driven on the course of one of the lodes about 600 fathoms, the whole above the adit has a considerable extent been stopped, and from the attle and refuse I am led to suppose great quantities of tin have been raised; the quality of the tin is very superior. At the north part of the set a shaft is now in course of sinking, being down about 13 fathoms, and a cross-cut is being driven in the 12 fathom level to intersect a champion lode, which, from the stratum and the great amount of ancient workings on that lode, in the shape of burrows, and the rich stones of tin that have been found, leads to the fair expectation that this lode will prove productive. I should advise the eastern part of the set to be actively prosecuted, for which sufficient pumping and other power is available. The machinery on the mine is ample, and the buildings, such as account-house, smith's and carpenter's shops, stamp floors, and cottages for miners, are large and can be made complete. I should not forget to state that about the cross-courses to the east the lodes have been found generally very productive.

COPY OF A REPORT OF ASSAY OF JOHN RYAN, ESQ., M.D. The sample of "tin ore" sent to me, gives, on analysis, 34 per cent. of metallic tin. You must consider this, then, as a most excellent and productive lode. (Signed) JOHN RYAN, M.D. Laboratory, Royal Polytechnic Institution, Feb. 6, 1847.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to C. E. Secretan, Esq., stock-broker, 2, Birchin-lane; and Mr. Thos. Fuller, 51, Threadneedle-street—where plans and specimens of the ore may be seen, and every information obtained.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS CONSOLIDATED

MINES.—ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Of this number 2240 shares are held by proprietors; 2000 shares have been already subscribed for at £2 10s. per share—leaving 240 shares to be disposed of—viz., 10s. per share.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin, Stone, & Co. SECRETARY—Mr. James Bartlett Truscott.

OFFICES.—1, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

These valuable Mines, now consolidated, have been taken up by a number of gentlemen, at a distance of 1-24th and 1-16th. The mines are closely connected and parallel with the Great Crinnis Mine, and lie between that mine and Par Consols, which latter mine is universally known. Mr. Treffry's quays adjoin, being only half a mile from the principal shaft; and, by means of a tramroad, which may be laid down at little cost, the locality of the mines is the most advantageous in the county. One (70-inch) engine is in the course of erection, and another is contracted for.—The following is Capt. Rickard's report:—

Pembroke and East Crinnis Consolidated Mines, April 5.—I beg to hand you my report of Pembroke and East Crinnis Consolidated Mines, and to offer a few remarks for our further proceedings. There are numerous advantages connected with these mines, as may be seen by the plans and sections where shafts are sunk, and cross-cuts partly driven, for the purpose of intersecting parallel lodes in both mines. At the old engine-shaft, in Pembroke Mine, from present end of cross-cut, 40 fathoms at most in driving, would intersect one of the east Crinnis lodes (not level), and open a new mine for more than three-quarters of a mile in length. In the 100 fathom level, Taylor's shaft (Pembroke) 180 fathoms are driven west on a lode varying in size from 6 feet to 14 feet wide. Here a cross-cut is driven from the said lode 16 fathoms south, which cross-cut, if continued 35 fathoms further, would come under the old engine-shaft above-mentioned (which shaft is only sunk 70 fathoms from surface), thereby opening a great deal of ore ground, not only in depth, but would also be productive along to surface. At Carlyn's shaft (Pembroke), from the 100 fathom level, a cross-cut is driven 28 fathoms north, where a lode is intersected from 12 feet to 14 feet wide—a good dredge lode. In driving about 20 or 30 fathoms east from the present end, we shall come in contact with the large slide which runs nearly parallel to the Pembroke and East Crinnis lodes; therefore, I may venture to say this will open a considerable portion of ore ground, extending to the east, and parallel to the Par Consols Mine. We have cleared up Hudson's shaft (East Crinnis) to the adit level; the masons are progressing as fast as they possibly can, and we hope in about a month the engine-house will be completed. Our object will be to fork the water in this part of the mine by means of the 70-inch engine bought of the Charleston adventurers. By costaining we have discovered several lodes, both north and south of the East Crinnis great lode, which have never been wrought on in either mine. Chubb's shaft is sunk 90 fathoms; a level is driven on the course of the lode east, parallel with the Par Consols lodes, and about 50 fathoms south of that set. I cannot ascertain the true size of this lode, but, from the most authentic sources, I find it is from 16 to 18 feet wide, with not less than 10 tons to 100 kibbles. A cross-cut from this point south (say, 45 fathoms) would intersect two very promising lodes which we have lately discovered—one 7½ feet wide, the other varying from 4 to 6 feet wide, both underlying north, the south lode about 4½ feet in a fathom, the other about 1½ foot in a fm. Consequently, we shall expect them to form a junction in the 40. Taylor's shaft (Wheel Unity) is sunk 40 fathoms from surface, where a cross-cut is driven 40 fathoms south; the present engine-shaft, by the aid of only rude machinery. As Comblawn Mine, nearly £5000 has been expended upon it in sinking, in the first place, another shaft to 22 fathoms deep, in erecting a steam-engine of sufficient power to sink 100 to 150 fms., in clearing out the old shaft, on which it is erected, to the 20 fathom level, and in the progress of this work more or less developing the five silver-lead lodes proved to exist in the mine. The cost of the steam-engine, materials of every description, flat-roads of the most substantial character to connect the machinery of the two shafts, buildings all new and complete, to the late Comblawn Company, was upwards of £2700, which sum may be estimated as the fair present value of the mine, and machinery complete for all working purposes.

It is not only my own private opinion, but also the opinion of some of the most experienced miners and mine agents in this county, that with economy and judicious management, these mines (now consolidated) will take their stand amongst the best paying mines in Cornwall.

Reports from Captains Peter Clymo, John Bray, William Gripe, William Bray, Wm. Coad, Richard Barkie, and Mr. Edward Pearce, the late purser, may be seen, as also plans and sections, upon application at the office of the company.

Appointed Mining Engineer—Mr. Arthur Dean, Esq., Tavistock, Cornwall. Mr. S. Michael's ally, Cornhill, and to Messrs. Watson and Bennett, 32, Royal Exchange, London.

WEST CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY,

CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 5000 shares.—Deposit 20s. per share.

STEPHEN BROAD, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey. RICHARD W. DARE, Esq., of Queens-street, Cheapside, London.

A Finance Committee will be chosen at the First General Meeting of the Adventurers.

Bankers—The London and County Bank, London.

Conductor of Mining Operations—Mr. Arthur Dean, Esq., Tavistock, Middlesex.

Superintendent at the Mine—Robert Seaman, Esq.

MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.—4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

This mine, formerly Wheel Elizabeth and Comblawn, is situated about one mile from Callington, Cornwall, in a delightful valley contiguous to the Callington and Holm-bush Mines, now consolidated, on account of their proximity, under the management of Capt. William Lean, whose highly favourable report on this mine made in 1849 may be referred to. The lease is from the late Alexander Baron Ashburton, dated 8th Oct. 1845, for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, and renewable.

Previously to its management as Wheel Elizabeth, the mine was in the hands of a private individual, who raised a large quantity of silver-lead ore from a shallow level in the present engine-shaft, by the aid of only rude machinery. As Comblawn Mine, nearly £5000 has been expended upon it in sinking, in the first place, another shaft to 22 fathoms deep, in erecting a steam-engine of sufficient power to sink 100 to 150 fms., in clearing out the old shaft, on which it is erected, to the 20 fathom level, and in the progress of this work more or less developing the five silver-lead lodes proved to exist in the mine. The cost of the steam-engine, materials of every description, flat-roads of the most substantial character to connect the machinery of the two shafts, buildings all new and complete, to the late Comblawn Company, was upwards of £2700, which sum may be estimated as the fair present value of the mine, and machinery complete for all working purposes.

It is now proposed that the above sum of £5000, shall be subscribed by 5000 shares of £1 each, out of which capital the sum of £1900 shall be paid to the present lessees of the mine, in cash, and the remaining £3100 in shares; the residue, or £2300, to be retained as a working capital, which it is considered will be ample to bring the mine into a productive state, and thus rendering any further calls unnecessary.

The mine, in its improved and advanced state, has been inspected by Mr. A. Dean, C.E., who has submitted a report and plan; the latter showing the course and direction of the lodes and two shafts, and the position of the machinery. As Comblawn Mine, have been met with in the previous workings, and found to contain rich silver-lead ore. With the present powerful engine of 60-inch cylinder, the mine can be put into complete working order in one month, and the proprietors feel confident that returns can be made within a short period.

Applications for the shares may be addressed to Mr. John R. Vivian, 70, Durnford-street, Stonehouse, Plymouth, or the secretary in London. Certificate receipts will be issued for the payment of the deposit of £1 per share. London, 24th April, 1851.

MR. ARTHUR DEAN'S REPORT.

Tolvenham, April 4.—The set is situated near Callington, Cornwall, in the parishes of Southall and Callington. Its greatest length upon the course of the lodes is 300 fms. There are seven lead lodes in the set, which, commencing with the most northern, I shall call respectively Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. The first five all bear a little south of east and north of west. Nos. 1 and 2 are large lodes, 20 fms. apart; both underlie north, the first 3 ft. 6 in., and the second about 2 feet 9 inches per fathom, and upon these two the old mine was opened. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 lodes are respectively 70, 90, and 95 fathoms south-west from the back of No. 2 lode, and all underlie north about 2 feet 8 inches per fathom. Upon lodes 4 and 5, the new mine has been opened, and 7 are both caunter lodes, about 70 fathoms apart, bearing north-east and south-west, underlying north-west, and intersecting all the other lodes; some of which are heaved by them, but in what direction is not accurately determined, as the workings have been entirely confined to the parts of the lodes included between the western caunter No. 6, and the eastern caunter No. 7.

The shafts have been pitched towards the bottom of a deep valley, orcombe, from which hills rise on either side to the height of 40 or 50 fathoms. The hills are capped by a thick bed of a species of greenstone elvan, immediately beneath which, towards the bottom of the valley, occur beds of somewhat hard kils, dipping south-west; through these the engine-shaft at the old and new mines has been sunk, and from an examination of the outcrops of the rocks north of the old mine, I am induced to think much softer and more favourable ground will be found a few fathoms deeper than the present bottoms of the shafts. On the east side of No. 7 caunter lode a similar change is likely to occur, and nearer to the surface than on the west side. At the old mine, the adit level is 7 fathoms beneath the surface at the engine-shaft, which has been sunk 20 fms. below it. The north lode, No. 1, passes through the shaft at the level of the adit, and levels have been driven upon it at 7, 11, and 20 fathoms deeper. The 7 fathom level has been driven 70 fathoms west, and the 11 fathom level 110 fathoms west. The 11 fathom level 45 fathoms west, and 9 fathoms east, and the 20 fms. level 10 fathoms west, and not at all east; all these works were executed some 25 or 30 years since; and I am informed by a farmer who carried away the ore broken from the 7 and 11 fathom levels, that about 60 tons were sold by the old company. I picked out some stones of lead ore from the old burrows, of excellent quality. No. 2 lode will come into the shaft about 7 fathoms beneath the present bottom, but no driftings have been made upon it. Nearly all the lead ore raised from the 7 and 11 fathom levels, appears to have been accumulated in the lode No. 1, on the eastern or footwall side of the caunter No. 6, which intersects the two north lodes near the western boundary of the set. About 25 fathoms east from the shaft the caunter lode, No. 7, intersects them at surface, and as it underlies towards the shaft, the distance will be shortened at each successive level beneath, and finally the caunter will enter the shaft at 90 fathoms from the surface. It is very probable that the lode will be found much richer on the eastern or footwall side of this intersection than in the ground yet explored, and I would strongly recommend a trial to be made there when the working of the mine is resumed.

At the old mine, 120 fathoms south-west from the old shaft, another shaft has been sunk 20 fathoms from surface, upon Nos. 4 and 5 lodes, the latter has not been tried at all, and the former has been explored only to the extent of 15 fathoms in the 10 fathom level, and 10 fathoms in the 20 fathom level; some small quantity of lead ore was broken in these driftings. The caunter lode No. 7 intersects these lodes within 5 fathoms of the shaft, but they have not been seen on its eastern side, where, as in the case before-mentioned at the old mine, they will, in my opinion, be found most productive. The workings at both mines have been too insignificant to make a fair trial of the lodes, or to furnish a proper idea of their value, as the best points have not been touched. A stream of water flows down the valley between the mines, and may be usefully employed to drive stamping and crushing machinery.

The mechanical erections now existing at the old mine, consists of an excellent direct-acting 60-inch cylinder steam-engine, with one boiler of 10 tons, pitwork, pumps, capstan with rope, winch, shears, &c., all of substantial construction, and in good working order, fit for immediate use; an engine and boiler-house, stack, walled stone-yard, account-house, and smith's shop have also been erected at a very recent period; the smith's shop is furnished with bellows, forge, and a complete set of tools; upwards of 20 tons of iron rods, &c., have been prepared for connecting the pump work at the new shaft with the steam-engine, and nearly all the castings, wrought-iron straps, &c., for the interlocking of the shafts, and also much of the timber work, are of the same quality. A further outlay of about £500 would complete the pumping apparatus for driving both mines to the depth of 30 fathoms; the outlay already incurred in this department, and for the necessary surface erections, cannot be estimated at less than £2500 to £3000.

I would advise that the least possible expenditure be made upon shallow driftings west of No. 7 caunter lode, and that both engine-shafts be sunk 10 fathoms deeper, and levels driven east therefrom, through the caunter No. 7, to explore the lodes on the east side of the intersection. As the mine is drained by steam-power, and the least cost will be the same whether much or little water be driven, and the operation will be the most economical. If the foregoing recommendations be carried out, I am of opinion that West Callington may be made a profitable mine.

ARTHUR DEAN, C. and M.E.

WHEEL WILLIAMS (COPPER).—EAST CORNWALL.

In 4000 Shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

CONSULTING ENGINEER. Joshua H. Hitchens, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Devon Great Consols Mining Co.

BANKERS. The Union Bank of London; and the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.

The engine-shaft of this Mine is distant only about 300 fathoms directly west of the engine-shaft of Great Wheel Maria (now Devon Great Consols), the two sets being divided by the River Tamar. Wheel Williams is situated at Latchley, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall. The set is traversed by several lodes, two of which are a continuation of those which form a junction at Wheel Maria, but they have been only partially developed. All the lodes are intersected by a powerful cross-course about the middle of the set. The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 20 fathoms on the north lode, which is 5 to 6 feet wide, and the different levels driven, even so shallow, have yielded about 100 tons of good copper ore.

An engine-shaft has been sunk 30 fathoms on the south lode, which averages 8 feet in width, and has returned from the several levels black and yellow copper ore—good specimens of which are now to be seen at the office. The accompanying Reports testify to the more than ordinarily good prospects of this mine, and in particular, the positive manner in which Capt. James Richards (the chief agent at the Devon Great Consols) speaks of the results, is very encouraging.

There are erected on the mine an engine-house, a 45-inch cylinder steam-engine, pumps, and other materials, as well as a counting-house, smith's shop, and other necessary buildings. The exceedingly high terms upon which the former Company held the grant, rendered it inadvisable for them to continue the operations, however successful they might be. These high terms arose from there being upwards of 50 applications for the sets at the time the late adventurers obtained it.

The present adventurers having obtained the set with a considerable and a very important addition to it, together with the machinery, &c. (which the promoters put in good working order), at the moderate dues of 1-15th, are willing to dispose of 2000 shares, at £2 10s. per share, which, after paying for the set, plant, and preliminary expenses, will leave £2000 for working capital.

Applications for these shares may be addressed to J. H. Marchison, Esq., 30, St. Helen's place, London. No allotments will be made, but transfers will be given on payment of the money.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Cost-book Rules provide that no adventurer shall hold less than five (400ths) parts, or shares, in this mine.

REPORTS.

Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mine, Aug. 17.—Having been requested by the late company to attend occasionally for the purpose of assisting their agent in carrying out the operations of the Wheel Williams, I have had frequent opportunities of noticing the character and quality of the different lodes contained therein, and I now beg to forward you a detailed statement of the same.

Wheel Williams is situated at Latchley, in the parish of Calstock, in Cornwall, immediately adjoining these mines, westward, and contains several lodes, two of them (being a continuation of those at Wheel Maria) having been partly developed. The engine-shaft is sunk on the north lode to the depth of 20 fathoms, and levels have been driven from thence both east and west. The 20 fathom level east is only driven a few fathoms from the shaft; the 20 fathom level west is driven a considerable distance. The lode throughout this driving is at least 5 feet wide, and composed of munda, capel, peach priam, and copper ore in places, of rich quality. The shallow level, 7 fathoms from surface, is also driven a great distance from the shaft. The lode here is 6 feet wide, and very kindly, containing gossan, light capel, munda, peach, priam, with black and yellow ore. From the two last-named levels 15 tons of ore have been returned. The south engine, or gossan, shaft is sunk 30 fathoms in a lode averaging 8 feet wide, and exceedingly kindly, being composed of every possible character necessary to constitute a productive lode. A 30 fathom level has been driven 30 fathoms. The lode for the first 10 fathoms is 2 feet wide, composed principally of a beautiful light capel; latterly it became larger, being 5 feet wide, composed of capels, abundance of white munda, priam, and some good ore. The 20 fathom level is driven both east and west a few fathoms, and the lode throughout is very promising, being composed of gossan, priam, peach, and in places nests of black and yellow ore. In the 20 fathom level west there is a cross-course, 15 inches wide, from which good stones of lead have been broken. At surface there is a counting-house, store-room, blacksmith's shop, with an engine of sufficient power to give the mine a fair trial.

Taking into consideration the quantity of ore raised above the 20 fathom level, combined with the favourable appearance of the lodes, and the similarity of strata to that of these mines (Devon Consols), I have no hesitation whatever in stating it as my belief that the prosecution of this mine must be attended with success.

JAMES RICHARDS, Chief Agent, Devon Great Consols.

Wheel Williams, March 31.—According to your request, I have this day surveyed the above mine set, and as far as a surface survey can admit of, the set presents peculiar and interesting features, both in its geological and relative position to the neighbouring mines, being situated at a very favourable distance from the granite, occupying a beautiful part of ground on the banks of the Tamar to the west, the stratum of which answers in character and appearance to the kilsas of Devon Great Consols; the lodes that traverse this set are the continuation of those which have realised such extraordinary results on the opposite banks of the river. The striking resemblance on the backs, which cannot fail to be seen, the character of the gossan and halvans that remain, are conclusive evidences of the identity. Three lodes have been discovered, but only two operated on, and those to a very limited extent, the particulars of which I am not able to describe, nor can I give the exact quantity of ore returned; but on this head suffice it to say that at a very shallow depth a good course of ore has been discovered, which is of itself a proof that the lodes are productive, and justifies the opinion that this set possesses prospects of no ordinary character and value; and I have no doubt that, under a well-directed and spirited operation, the most beneficial results will be obtained. The plant on the mine consists of a 45-inch cylinder engine, with some pitwork, smith's and carpenter's shops, counting house, &c.

ROBERT DUNSTAN, Chief Agent, West Caradon.

The reports of Mr. Arthur Dean, C.E., and Capt. Hamby, former agent at this mine, will be found in the prospectus, which may be obtained at the office.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE,

In the parish of WITHEL, near ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 5000 shares.—Deposit £1, which includes a call of 10s. per share. 3500 shares have already been subscribed for, and the remaining 1500 will be issued to unexceptionable parties.

COMMITTEE. WILLIAM CARREN, Esq., Wilton-park, Regent's-park. MALCOLM McLEAN, Esq., 9, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square, merchant. JOHN PARKER, Esq., Peckham, merchant.

Bankers—Messrs. Robins, Foster, and Co., St. Austell, Cornwall. Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane, London. Solicitor—William Mosson Kearns, Esq., 3, Bloomsbury-place.

Purser—Mr. William Lelean, 5, Crosby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

This

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—April 25, 1851.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—April 25, 1851.

Shots.		Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
4284	Wheal Trowane (silver-lead), St. Kew	14	21	....
3300	Wheal Trocath (In), Llanveth, Bodmin	3	2	11
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper)	40	184	....
1024	Wheal Ury (tin and copper)	3	5 54	....
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Altarnun	74	58	....
128	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	5	10	19
3056	Wheal Vrow	2	10	108 3
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	19	....

[illegible]

FOREIGN MINES.		Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica.....	1 ...	54 6
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1 ..	.

MEXICAN COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of proprietors in this Company will be HELD at the office of the Company on Thursday, the 1st of May next, at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the Deed of Constitution of the Company, at which meeting an election will take place of a Director, in the place of Henry Wheeler, Esq., who has resigned.—32, Great Winchester-street, April 19, 1851. J. M. MAUDE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Company's Offices, as under, on Monday, the 13th of May next, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely. WM. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
57, Old Broad-street, April 21, 1851.

NEW WHEEL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINE.
ST. ALLEN, CORNWALL.—In 6000 shares. Deposit £2 per share.
APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the ABOVE MINE to be made to Mr. ALF. LYONS
BELLINGER, at the offices of the Company, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, where re-
ports, plans, and every information can be obtained.

CORNWALL.—ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.
APPLICATIONS FOR PROSPECTUSES AND SHARES to be made to Messrs. WILKINSON, GURNEY, and STEVENS, No. 2, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, by whom every information will be given.

WOODMAN'S WELL AND BROADBRIDGE CONSO-
LIDATED COPPER MINES, -NEAR LYDFORD, DEVON.
 In 2048 shares. - Deposit £1 per share.
 Prospectuses, and reports by Mr. Evan Hopkins and others, may be had on application
 to Mr. James Crofts, 4, King-street, Chancery Lane, London.

START BAY SLATE QUARRY, STOKENHAM, SOUTH DEVON,
ON THE COST BOOK SYSTEM — Dues 1.20th

On 3000 shares, of £3 each.
 £1 to be paid on allotment, and £1 within three months afterwards.—No further call.
Secretary and Solicitor—James Nicholson, 90, New Bond-street, London.
Bankers—The Union Bank of London, and the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Kingsbridge, Devonshire.

Prospectuses, with names of the committee, and full particulars, may be had of the secretary, as above; or of Archibald Hudson, Esq., 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

to either of whom applications for the remaining shares may be made. Reports and specimens of the slate may be seen at the office of the Company. Extracts from Report of Mr. Thomas Teague, formerly of Delabole Slate Quarries, Cornwall:—"The quality of the slate is of a most superior kind, and I do not know of any slate in Devon, Cornwall, or Wales, that exceeds it. The slate stands on its edge, and as to the quantity, I should say it is unlimited. I doubt whether any other quarry could compete with this, in consequence of its advantages for working, and shipment at once from the quarry."

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENT.

The Joins in the Quarry are very good, and the metal (a bright blue, and free from spots) is equal to any produced in the Principality.

It is proposed to put this property into 4000 shares, at £3 each. The allotment of shares will take place in the early part of the next month (April). A deposit of £1 10s. per share will be required upon allotment, and no call to be made at a less interval than three months, and then only of 10s. per share, with the full consent of a majority of a general

A General Meeting will be called within 14 days after the allotment of the shares, when trustees and a managing committee will be chosen from amongst the shareholders present. Applications for shares (not less than five), prospectuses, &c., to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the Union Mining Company, 6, Austinfriars, London.

CHARLES WHEATCROFT, Secretary.

RIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS,
MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street,
SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.
BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED. 70

New Patents.
LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

H. Schroder, of Bristol, for improvements in manufacturing and refining sugar.
A. V. Coutant, of Paris, France, ironmaster, for an improved mode of partially harden-

T. G. Barlow, of Bucksbury, London, civil and consulting gas engineer, and S. Gore, Park-road, Old Kent-road, engineer, for improvements in the treatment of certain substances used in the production of gas for giving light and heat, and of some of the products of the said substances, as also in the apparatus employed in the manufacture of gas, and in discharging and giving motion to gas.

W. Smith, Snow-hill, gas-meter maker, and T. Phillips, Brighton, gas fitter, for certain improvements in apparatus for heating, ventilating and cooking by gas.

R. H. Nicholls, Pimlico, Middlesex, gentleman, for improvements in machinery for giving motion to agricultural and other machinery.

T. D. Alderson and Co., Blenheim-street, Oxford-street, podonomic refrigerator.

J. Edington, and Sons, Glasgow, self-acting hot-air range.
J. Welsh and J. Margetson, Cheapside, the European cravat.
Parker and Acott, Birmingham, overprinted magnum-bonum pencil.
L. Hicks, Leeds, hat.
C. Hodgson, Devon, ribbon protector or reel.
W. and W. Turner, Sheffield, cyana rector fire-irons.
R. Glover, Suffolk-street, Clerkenwell, gas-light economic regulator.
H. C. Hurry, Manchester, sheet glass for covering buildings.
J. Martin, Kilillynagh-Mills, Down, Ireland, wax-dressing holder.

H. Bell, Millbank, balloon valve.
H. Stoy, Lambeth, railway break or stop. [carriage.
W. N. Crips, Hockley-hill; and W. Dugard, jun., Birmingham, railway tender and
J. Fiddler and J. Ramsbottom, Derbyshire, water meter.

S. Charles, Calthorpe-street, apparatus for cooling and freezing.
 S. Lowry, St. John-street-road, dead seconds watch.
 R. Howson, Manchester, packing-ring segment for piston safety-valve.
 E. Dove, Forster-street, City-road, safety envelope.
 W. W. Nicholson, Newark-upon-Trent, cooking stove.
 C. Bolton, Dorset-street, Portman-square, stitching machine.
 C. H. Moysen, Calthorpe-street, irrigator to be worked by hand.
 J. E. Townshend, St. George's-place, Camberwell, invalid's bedstead.
 S. Cox, Walsall, Alder stirrup and stirrup leather; draw-mouth clipper bit.
 A. Blenkinsop, Waterloo-road, galvanic rod.
 Chaddburn, Brothers, Sheffield, barometer tube.
 A. E. Loradoux, Calthorpe-street, pencil cutter. [mensions to water the land.
 C. H. Moysen, Calthorpe-street, irrigator for making furrows or trenches of fixed di-
 v. F. C. Noel, Calthorpe-street, bit.—*Mechanics Magazine*.

Portugal gold, in coin	per oz.	£3 17 5	Mexican dollars	per oz.	£20 4 11
Spain, in bars		3 17 9	Spanish doubloons		8 16 5
Silver, in bars					5s. 1 1/2d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.
The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending April 19
was—20,386.—Amount of money, £84 18s. 10d.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY GRIFFITHS, Stationers, at the Crown and Black-Swan, in Strand.
[April 26, 1851.]

The particulars of the following mines, though not included in the Official Share List, have been furnished by known correspondents, on whose authority they are published :—

Share.	Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
1948 All-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont	8	10	....
1024 Appledore (silver-lead and cop.), St. Ives	1	38	....
1024 Ballinawidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10½	10½
Balmuccia Consols (tin), Vry Lohel.....	—	4½	....
903 Baxendale (lead), Carnick	5½	....	....
1500 Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	....
32 Black Burn, Aiston, Cumberland	15	100	....
8000 Bleanavan (iron), South Wales	60	12½	....
8000 Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	4½	....
1024 Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	7	11½	....
6000 Bolanow	2½	4½	....
40 Bolewali and Kapanan (tin), St. Just	—	30	....
1094 Borewilling Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1	5½	5½